The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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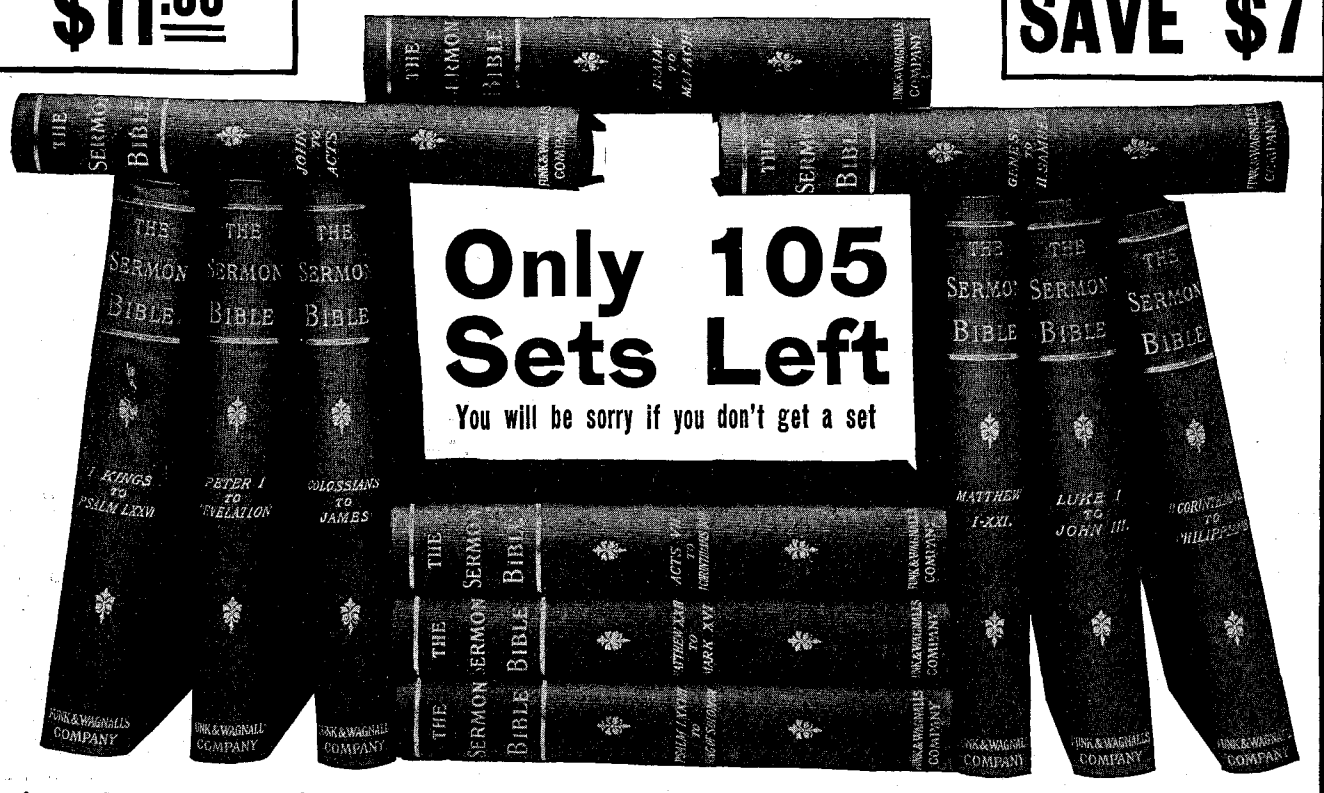

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VOL. XXXVII., NO. 4 NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 953

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE RIVAL PUBLICITY PLEDGES

A CAMPAIGN manager, it would seem, must now be a very Galahad of finance if he is to measure up to the standards set by Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan in their emulous zeal for the cause of pure elections. Altho a Republican Congress refused to enact a law compelling publicity in regard to campaign funds, and the platform-builders at Chicago rejected a publicity plank fashioned in Wisconsin, Mr. Taft decreed that all contributions and expenditures of his campaign should be made public after election. Now Mr. Bryan, not content with the fact that a publicity plank was duly incorporated in the Denver platform, has made the following promises: No contributions shall be accepted from corporations; no contributions over $10,000 shall be accepted; all contributions in excess of $100 will be published before election; and all expenditures will be published after election.

"The Democrats," remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), "have a great moral advantage over the Republicans in promising to make public *before election* all contributions in excess of $100"; but the same paper adds that "the Republicans have a moral advantage over the Democrats in promising to make public every contribution and all expenditures under oath, as the laws of New York provide." Taken together, it goes on to say, the pledges of both candidates constitute "the greatest victory won in years for honest elections." The result, according to the New York *Times* (Dem.), is "a step forward in civilization, a step away from a kind and degree of corruption and demoralization worse than Roman." It is a step long overdue, but none the less welcome, says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), which adds confidently: "From this time forth the secret campaign contribution, with all its indecent train of plots and promises and discriminations, is a dead thing." It goes on to say:

"It is not necessary to discuss the differences in the methods employed by the two parties in their destruction of the secret contribution. Each has some advantages over the other. The important thing is that both are sincere and earnest and worthy of full trust. Both the Republican and the Democratic leaders are to be commended for their frank, unequivocal stand upon this question of political decency and party morals."

"Other reforms will seem less unattainable," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "now that campaign publicity has come to be established in a way so quiet and unforeseen."

If the people require the political managers in the coming campaign to live up to the pledges of the two leading candidates, remarks the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), "there will be no excuse for failure by Congress at its next session to pass a thoroughgoing corrupt-practises act." The Boston *Journal* (Rep.), however, fears that in this matter the candidates are still far in advance of their parties as represented at the Capitol. To quote:

"How about the distinguished gentlemen who serve special interests in Congress and who will seek reelection this year? Will they close their fists, too, and say: 'No; no more of that. The people have their eyes open and we must be good.' These are the men who hold the balance of power. But for them there would be much more justice and consequently much less partizanship in our laws."

While a number of papers discuss the subject in an unpartizan tone, congratulating both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan on their attitude, others seek party advantage in a comparison of the merits of their respective pledges. "It must be admitted that the advantage here lies with the Democrats," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), and this view is shared by the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.). The last two think that the Republicans will be obliged to follow the Democratic lead and give the promised publicity before, instead of after, election. Says the Baltimore *Sun* on this point:

"The Republican party will place itself at a disadvantage among men who are sincerely anxious to break up election bribery and corruption, if it fails to take the same position before the public. To make these contributions public after the election can effect no practical reform. They will have accomplished their purpose, the election will be over, and the result will have been established. A list of subscribers to the fund published toward the middle or end of November would hardly excite enough interest to cause people to read it, and before the next election it would be forgotten. But if Mr. Harriman or Mr. Rockefeller should contribute several hundred thousand dollars to a campaign fund, the publication of that fact before election day might have a serious effect upon the result. If a campaign committee understands that such a publication is to be made before election day, it might possibly hesitate to accept the contribution. If it is to be made after election day, the campaign treasurer can ask the people in derision what they are going to do about it."

"Since the Republicans refused to pass a publicity law," jeers the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "the wayfarer, tho a fool, must know that they had reasons for doing so."

On the other hand, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) derides the Democratic attitude toward publicity as "late and rather lame," while the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) disparages it as "the more theatrical—and the less significant." Says the Chicago *Post* (Ind.), which discusses at some length the comparative value of post- and ante-election statements and decides in favor of the Republican program:

"On the face of it a campaign-fund statement, to be of primary

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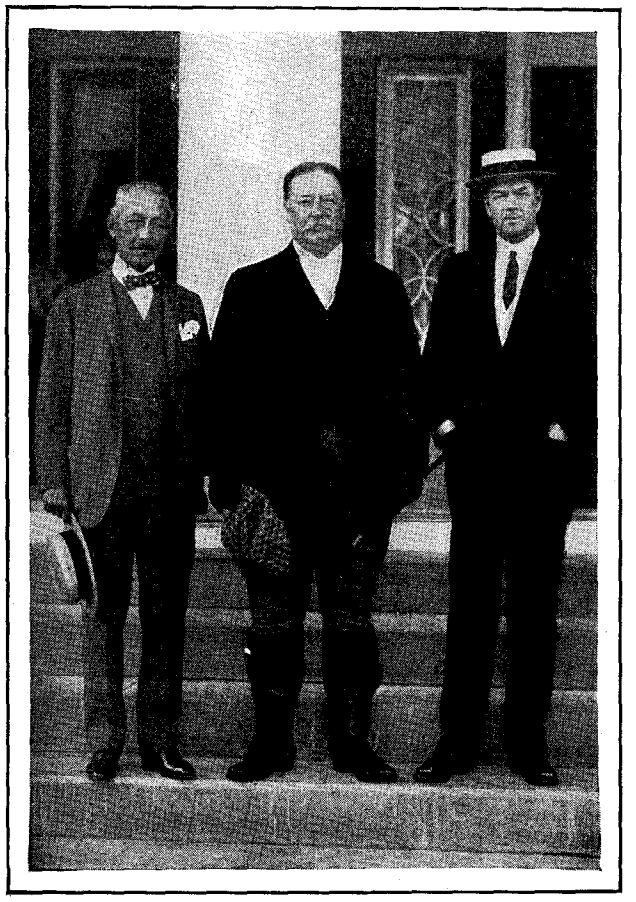
usefulness should be submitted to the voter before he votes. And this course would be the proper solution of the problem were the issuing of the statement an exact legal process by which all possibility of chicanery or evasion were barred out. But under a loose volunteer method the case is different.

"Now it is possible for a campaign committee to so juggle its fund publicity during the race as to make the contributions the paramount issue, obscuring the candidates and the great policies for which they stand. 'Tainted' contributions may be suppressed by crediting them to State committees and omitting them entirely from the national ledger; contributions with favorable political significance may be heralded abroad at a crucial moment in the fight. Thus the publicity plan could obscure rather than clear the voters' appreciation of the situation.

"In the present campaign, accordingly, a just judgment must take into account not only the publicity planks of the two candidates, but the probable manner in which those planks will be lived up to. On the Democratic side we have a body of American politicians, neither better nor worse than the average, who have voluntarily made an important promise, leaving important details undefined and uncared for. Being accountable to no one in any exact legal sense, is it natural to suppose that those politicians are going to hurt themselves and their cause through a quixotic interpretation of their pledge?

"On the Republican side we have a non-political campaign treasurer who is going to report his contributions according to the definite provisions of the law of the State of New York. He has announced that there will be no evasion of the letter or the spirit of this law, and he has a record upon which belief in him may be safely placed. For George R. Sheldon, in managing the gubernatorial campaign of Charles Evans Hughes, made almost the only accurate statement of campaign financing that our political history has known.

"A fair and just accounting after the election is preferable to an inaccurate and misleading one beforehand. The former is what the Republicans are to give the country."



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MR. TAFT AND HIS CAMPAIGN MANAGERS.

Both Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Hitchcock have pledged themselves to publish Republican campaign contributions and expenditures after the election.

The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) protests against the intention of the Democratic managers not to publish the names of the smaller contributors. To quote:

"This is the people's fight, and there ought to be no discrimination between the big contributors and the little contributors. The campaign committee will need all the money they can get, and the people should be encouraged by every means to give what they can in aid of their candidate. Publish the names of all the subscribers, large and small, and publish them day by day, so that the country may know exactly where the people stand and how much they sympathize with the contest that is being waged for their deliverance from the blighting rule of the party of the predatory rich."

The fact that Mr. Bryan accompanied his declaration for publicity with the apparently solemn statement that "no contributions shall be accepted from any corporation" is a matter of amusement to a number of Republican papers. "Let Mr. Bryan and his

A NEW INCENTIVE FOR CALLING THE WORKMEN BACK TO THE MILLS.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

THE NEBRASKA NIMROD.
Will he bag the Elephant?
—McCord in the Newark *Evening News*.

THEIR MASTER'S VOICE.

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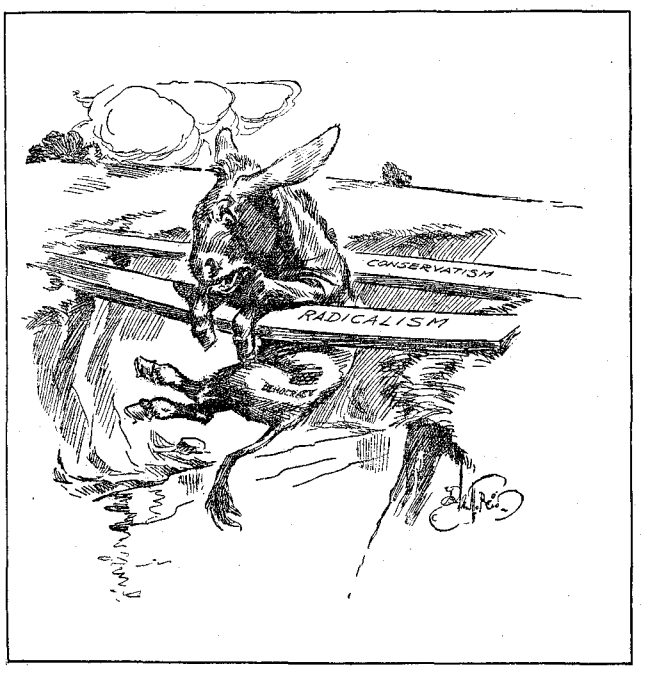

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO STRADDLE.
—From the Paterson *Call*.

UNCLE SAM—"No! The trappings do not make the passport. It's the man behind them!"
—Williams in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

TRAPS AND TRAPPINGS.

National Committee wake up," exclaims the Philadelphia *Press*, which goes on to say:

"The committee overlooks the interesting fact that the rule so virtuously promised is already mandatory by statute law. So long ago as January, 1907, a Republican House of Representatives passed a bill providing that 'it shall be unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a money contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors or a Representative in Congress is to be voted for, or any election by any State legislature of a United States Senator.'"

"It is not going to be difficult for Mr. Bryan to be as good as he promises in this particular," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.). On the other hand, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) asks pertinently: "If a Republican Congress passed an act forbidding trust contributions, why did it defeat an act to insure publicity of contributions?"

CAN GOMPERS DELIVER THE LABOR VOTE?

"THE Republicans turned us down at Chicago," says Mr. Gompers, "while the Democrats at Denver met us fairly and squarely;" and he gives further evidence of his approval of the labor and injunction plank in the Democratic platform by assuring Mr. Bryan that the labor vote will be counted heavily for him at the November election. The question as to just how far Mr. Gompers can really fulfil this promise is at present troubling the political experts, and the lesser labor leaders are showing signs of resentment over the suggestion that the president of the American Federation of Labor can "deliver" the labor vote.

"Already Mr. Gompers is learning the mistake of counting unhatched chickens," remarks the New York *Globe* (Rep.), adding that "labor leaders with as good warrant as he to speak for trade-unions are ridiculing his claims." "Our vote will not be dictated by Gompers," says John E. Pritchard, secretary of the International Union of Pavers, Hammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb-setters. "Gompers can not influence the voters of the organized workers to any extent," says Henry C. Hunter, commissioner of the National Metal Trades Association. "The labor men who are Republicans will vote the Republican ticket, and the Democrats the Democratic ticket," says James W. Dougherty, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) finds Mr. Gompers's "assumption" amusing. Even in England, Mr. Gompers's native country, it asserts, "no labor leaders have ventured so audacious a claim." The Chicago *Daily Socialist*, arguing in part with *The Times*, proceeds to take Mr. Gompers to task for presuming that the Democratic party will fulfil its vows. Judging, in the nomenclature of the race-track, from past performances, it goes on to ferret out what it considers to be the facts as follows:

"There are some places where the Democratic party is supreme, where it has for years had an opportunity to carry out its policies.

"In the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Florida there is none to dispute the power of the Democratic party. Governors, legislatures, courts, all are in the hands of this party for which Gompers is preparing to make speeches.

"From these States will come a majority of the Democratic Congressmen who must be depended upon to carry out any legislation in favor of labor. From these States will come the overwhelming mass of the electoral votes upon which Bryan must depend for election.

"In these States, then, if the Democratic party is the friend of labor, we should be able to discover the most favorable legislation, the best organized trades, the greatest favors shown to trade-unionists.

"Will Gompers 'point with pride' to the Democratic record in these States? Will he tell his audiences of favored laws granted in the legislatures of these States? Will he boast of the age at which children are permitted to work in the mines and mills of Alabama, South Carolina, and Georgia? Will he illustrate his talks with pictures of the chain-gangs of Florida and the Carolinas? Will he claim credit for the peonage system in the turpentine and lumber camps of these States? . . . . . .

"Every Congressman that is elected by the votes of labor upon the Democratic ticket will be bound by a caucus a MAJORITY OF WHICH COMES FROM STATES WHERE UNIONISM IS A CRIME AND WHERE LABOR LEGISLATION IS MORE BACKWARD THAN IN ANY PRETENDEDLY CIVILIZED COUNTRY ON EARTH."

"Gompers abegging and receiving crumbs, and smirking with contentment at the receipt, well symbolizes the gentleman's triple office of 'president,' 'editor' and, last, not least, 'undertaker' of

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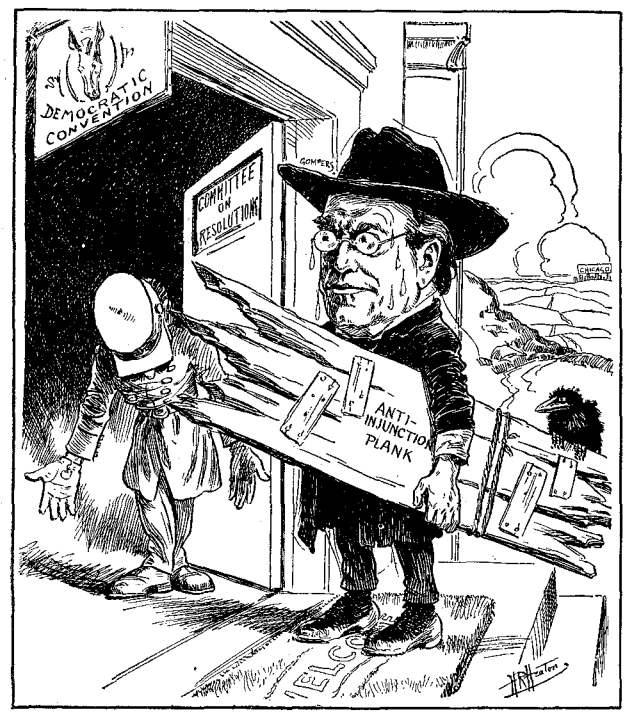

THE OPEN DOOR.
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

the civic-federationized system of unionism," is the curt comment with which *The Daily People*, the official organ of the Socialist Labor party, dismisses the subject.

"Election history gives no warrant for the assumption that Mr. Gompers's declaration for Bryan could transfer the tremendous mass of voters in the Federation of Labor to one side of the political line," says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.). We read further:

"In the records of States and cities there are few instances where the boasts of leaders have been sustained when they have undertaken to carry labor-unions bodily to one side of a political contest. The showing is the other way; rather proves that when a labor leader becomes a politician he passes rapidly into insignificance—Feeney is the illustration of the moment. When he became the agent of the machine in Philadelphia politics he ceased to be a potent influence in labor-union affairs. It has happened a hundred times in American cities that a capable man has been strong in union matters as long as he devoted himself to labor subjects, and has fallen into nothingness when he tried to capitalize politically his union influence. Union-labor members are exactly like other men in their resentment of a presumption that they can be used by a boss; can be deceived and delivered by a leader who may, for vanity or a price, undertake to hand over their votes."

The New York *Press* (Rep.), in dealing more specifically with the motive which might possibly consolidate the labor vote for Bryan, comments as follows:

"We have no doubt that organized labor at large would like to see the injunction process so modified that it could not be used by employers to protect them from some of the practises of labor when in conflict with them, particularly in the matter of judicial interference with strikes. There is every indication that the unions are determined to press this matter upon the attention of Congress and the other branches of the Government until some process more satisfactory to them than the long-established one is adopted. Nevertheless, every wage-earner who is capable of thinking clearly—and the members of the trades who because of their skill receive high pay, WHEN THERE IS WORK FOR THEM TO PERFORM, have heads on their shoulders which are very level—knows that the most important thing to him, as to the country, is that first of all there should be employment for him. He may want his injunction ideas carried out, but he wants his work more. The one is desirable; the other is necessary. The injunction modification would be worth nothing at all to him without work and wages; he knows that he and his family can live well at their usual employment and pay without the desired injunction change."

So far the Democratic press have been markedly reticent on the subject of Mr. Gompers's ability to rally the labor vote to the succor of Democracy. Mr. Herman Ridder, editor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, who has recently dropt his hostility toward Bryan and is actively espousing his cause, admits that the party which polls that vote will be the victor in November. Two million votes—the number represented by the membership of the American Federation of Labor—would have been about half a million too few to have changed the result in 1904.

MYSTERY OF THE BRAZILIAN "DREADNOUGHTS"

THE announcement that Brazil has ordered three *Dreadnoughts* to be built for her in British shipyards, and the subsequent rumor that she will dispose of these vessels to Japan upon their completion, have aroused the American press to a renewed discussion of the relations of the United States with her South-American neighbors, and have revived editorial interest in the "yellow peril." According to the New York *Herald*, if Brazil completes her battleships in 1912 and sells them to the Mikado in that year, we may then expect a repetition of the war of 1812; only this time it is to be with England's ally, Japan, instead of with England herself. Once let Japan get the upper hand by the possession of these battle-ships, the alarmists argue, and she will retain it at all hazards.

"All this might justly give cause for alarm if battle-ships were no more expensive than talk," is the terse comment of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, with an eye on Japan's present financial difficulties. "To suppose that Japan is thirsting for a war with this country is to assume that Japanese statesmen are fools," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which adds:

"That Japan desires and that its statesmen expect to achieve the hegemony of Eastern Asia can hardly be doubted by any competent observer. But of all the great Powers the United States stands least in her way to the accomplishment of that purpose."

The New York *Mail*, which dismisses the possibility of a deeply

HE SAYS HE CAN HITCH IT. CAN HE?
—Gillam in the New York *Globe*.

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THE PARROT—"Got enough?"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

REUNITED DEMOCRACY.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

A LITTLE STUDY IN HARMONY.

laid plot between South America and Japan to humble the United States as "midsummer madness," believes that the real explanation of Brazil's new naval program "is not far to seek." We read:

"Brazil begins to feel the importance of her great position, the part she may play in the world, and is taking measures in a beginner's degree commensurate with that realization. Her battle-ship-building is one with her attitude at The Hague, and these together are but part and parcel, not of a vainglorious striving after position, but of a just conception of her future. Dr. Ruy Barboza did not oppose the details of representation on the international arbitral tribunal out of antipathy to the United States, but because he believed that the sovereignty of Brazil was at least equal to that of any other sovereign nation, and because he was convinced that unequal representation on that tribunal would result in the establishment of 'categories of sovereignty'—a thing utterly opposed to the philosophy of equal sovereign rights. And as in international law and intercourse, so in her navy, Brazil seeks to demonstrate her sovereign rank."

The New York *Sun*, while admitting as plausible the suggestion that Brazil, restless under the hegemony of the United States, is to propound a Monroe Doctrine of her own for Latin America, believes the facts susceptible of a "less sensational interpretation." To quote in part:

"It would be natural and proper enough, in these days of huge navies, for the stronger Latin-American republics to recognize it as a duty to provide in proportion to their resources contingents that might cooperate if the sea power of the United States should under difficult conditions be called upon to uphold the Monroe Doctrine. There is no doubt that Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, and Chile could, if they were in readiness, furnish valuable assistance at such a conjuncture."

The Sun finally reduces to an absurdity the idea of Brazilian hostility toward the United States, by pointing out that a rupture of the friendly relations between the two countries would amount to commercial suicide on the part of the prosperous coffee-producers of Brazil. On this phase of the situation it says:

"Since Brazil became a republic, by far its strongest political factor is the coffee interest. No group of politicians and no government could stand for a moment if the coffee-planters were convinced that individual or factional machinations were threatening them with the loss of their best customer, the United States. So long as we take almost the whole of Brazil's coffee crop, that country will never be an avowed or even a secret enemy of ours.

"The notion that under any circumstances the Rio Janeiro Government would be allowed by its constituents to combine with Japan or Germany against us is an absurdity. The prosperous coffee-producers of Brazil are in not mood for suicide."

THE SECOND STAGE OF THE FLEET'S JOURNEY

SINCE our war-ships left San Francisco Bay on July 7, turning their backs on America as they began the second stage of their much-discust voyage around the world, newspaper comment has shifted its emphasis to aspects of the undertaking which were overshadowed at first by the question of how Japan would regard it, and later by the welcoming enthusiasm of the Pacific Coast. Some few papers which still maintain a critical attitude toward the "junket," as they derisively label the cruise, take occasion to deplore the fact that the enthusiasm with which Australia is preparing to receive and fête our sailors is a cause of embarrassment to the imperial authorities of Great Britain. The San Francisco *Call*, however, discussing this alleged tendency of the British Government to grow uneasy over Australia's zeal as a hostess, remarks pointedly: "If the bond that holds Australia to England can not stand the strain of a visit from the American fleet, it might seem that the end of imperialism in the British sense is in sight." *The Call* goes on to explain the situation as follows:

"It has the appearance of a political demonstration, and is so regarded in England. The jealous imperialist does not like it. The vague solidarity of the Empire is threatened by a sentiment. The tie that binds is loose, at best, and now we find a whole commonwealth of British affiliation going mad over a visit from a kindred people who broke a similar bond long ago.

"The British Admiralty, therefore, buzzes with anxious consultation. How to keep up England's end—that is the question. There is neither time nor money to send an equal fleet to Australian waters. The Pacific and the Indian oceans might be scraped for British cruisers and, perhaps, a rare battle-ship or two, but the assembled total would, after all, merely emphasize by contrast the preponderance of the American line of battle in Pacific waters. The comparison is odious to the perturbed imperialist.

"In the mean time England has assembled in the North Sea the most powerful armada the world has ever seen. Looking on that imposing array the imperialists and the jingoes are consoling

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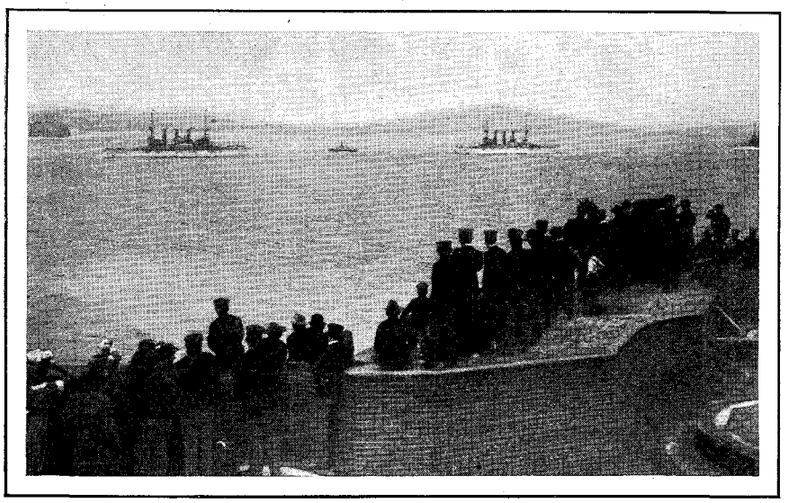
themselves by making faces at the Germans. They are an irritable race, these imperialists, brothers to the jingo trouble-breeders.

"The visit of the American fleet to Australia carries no hostile sense nor missionary purpose. It is really no more than a social call to promote an international friendship. The anxiety of the troubled imperialist who reads into our message some dangerous political significance is absurd. His disturbed state of mind is akin to the policy that would keep Australia in swaddling-clothes after the Commonwealth has grown to years of discretion. If the Australians desire to break away from the mother country, that purpose will be neither accelerated nor hindered by a naval spectacle, greater or less."



WATCHING THE DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FROM SAN FRANCISCO BAY.
The spectators in the foreground are on the ramparts at Old Fort Point.

The New York *Sun* dwells pessimistically upon what "this insensate project of globe-circling up and down the latitudes" will cost in the wear and tear of our battle-ships. To quote:

"When the ships get back to Hampton Roads toward the end of next winter every one of them will have to be repaired at great cost and at once. The boilers and other machinery in nearly every ship will have to be torn to pieces. That means that for months after the fleet has returned to the Atlantic the country will continue to be deprived of the possible services of these ships in an international emergency. The cost of repairs will be tremendous, but the grave feature is the helplessness of the country meanwhile and the opportunity for a foreign nation to strike. There is no impropriety in calling the attention of the American people to a matter that has doubtless been presented already to every foreign government that maintains a naval attaché at Washington.

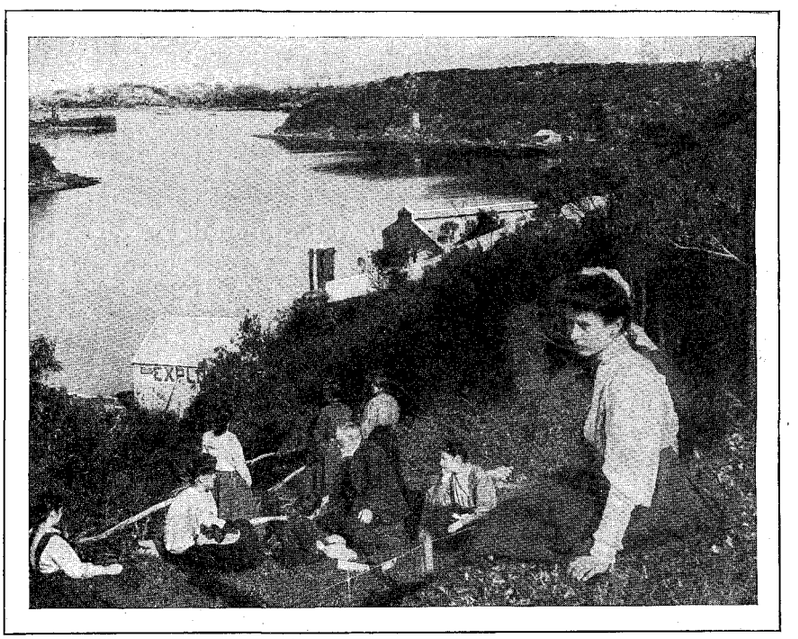
"Every navy yard therefore should be put in order beforehand for the enormous amount of repair work that will be requisite when the ships come back. All the available war-ships, modern or antiquated, now on the Atlantic should be put in the best fighting shape possible, that they may stand temporarily in the places made vacant."

The overwhelmingly dominant tone of newspaper comment, however, is one of quiet confidence in the men and ships, and of comfortable pride in the strength and power so spectacularly displayed. "The original objections to the dispatch of the fleet have all disappeared, and its present departure for the Far East excites only pleasurable feelings of patriotic pride," approvingly remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*; and the Washington *Star* is of the opinion that "a nation that must send its ships thousands of miles around a great continent to go from one door to another and then is able to send them the rest of the way around the world in order to return to the starting-point is proving itself a power of the first magnitude and is commanding by its achievement the most respectful consideration of all peoples." "It may be that this second stage of the journey will be of greater importance than the first," remarks the same paper, which goes on to say:

"Hawaii has been seriously neglected ever since the annexation in 1898. The visit of the battle-ships will hearten the citizens of the Republic at that outpost, who so courageously offered their services and their soil to this Government at the time of its great need. In Japan and in Australia the appearance of this imposing fleet of war-ships must make for good, for peace, for the establishment of right relations between this country and the other Powers. At Manila the fleet itself will be in need of attention, and thus an object-lesson will be afforded of the immense advantage to the United States of having this southern Pacific station for strategic purposes.

"Geographically this voyage round the world will teach its important lesson. It will demonstrate in a concrete manner the fact that the United States lies between the two great seas in the path of commerce, in the commanding position between Europe and Asia."

The arrival of the battle-ships at Honolulu leads the New York *Tribune* to reflect upon the necessity of a quick completion of Pearl Harbor, the splendid Hawaian port, "so as to meet the needs of our fleet and our commerce." "It ought to have been finished at this time so that our great fleet could be entertained there," *The Tribune* goes on to remark, adding "that at least energy and expedition should now so far atone for neglect as to make the harbor ready before another such fleet shall be sent on another such voyage."



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HARBOR OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
One of the two Australian ports at which the fleet will be entertained on its voyage around the world.

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CONSISTENCY!

—Wellington in the Knoxville *Sentinel*.

A LITTLE LEERY OF IT.

—From the Paterson *Call*.

PROHIBITION SKETCHES.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY AND THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE

LAST week the National Convention of the Prohibition party, in session in Columbus, Ohio, named a ticket, formulated a fourteen-plank platform, and incidentally criticized impartially the Democrats and the Republicans for ignoring the prohibition issue in their campaign declarations. Eugene W. Chapin, of Chicago, who received the Presidential nomination, is also the nominee of his party for Governor of Illinois. Prof. Aaron S. Watkins, of Ada, Ohio, was nominated for Vice-President. Thirty-six years ago the Prohibition party entered its first contestant for the Presidential race, and in 1892 it polled its record vote of 264,133. Eight years later—in 1900—it achieved for the first time third place in the alinement of the parties, altho the number of votes secured was only 208,914. It is admitted by the press that the Prohibition vote has a way of surprizing people, and there is some interesting discussion as to which of the old parties will yield it more recruits this year. "Heretofore," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "the drain has been heavier upon the Republicans; but now the active Prohibitionists are largely in the South, which is Democratic and not entirely satisfied with Mr. Bryan." Many papers, however, assert that the political strength of the Prohibitionists as a national party has no growth to show at all proportionate to the phenomenal development of the prohibition movement in the Southern States during the past two years. Those who have fought most loyally for prohibition in the various States will not necessarily vote the Prohibition ticket, asserts *The News* of Savannah, Ga.; and the Hartford *Courant* thinks the chances are that the returns in November will be "bleakly disappointing" to the Prohibitionists' political hopes. The Southern Democrats, explains *The Courant*, have been divided into two camps by the saloon issue, "but in national politics they are Democrats still, and the antilicense ones will have no difficulty in voting for Mr. Bryan," who, altho he has not hitched his party to the water-wagon, nevertheless occupies a seat on that vehicle. Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"If all people who believe in regulating the liquor traffic locally would vote the Prohibition ticket to prohibit the liquor traffic nationally, then and there would be the long-looked-for great third party; but so long as the present public opinion continues, the Prohibitionists are likely to find themselves among the minor organizations—respectable in character, but not formidable in national contests. Third parties are not easily formed, nor easily maintained. The Populists, who polled over a million votes for Weaver in 1892, were caught up by the Democratic organization four years later, and now maintain a separate party existence with the greatest difficulty. They have a national candidate in Watson, whose vote will be so small as to be interesting mainly as proving the evanescence of the third-party idea."

To the New York *World*, however, a heavy Prohibition vote seems by no means a remote possibility. To quote:

"The Prohibition movement has shown of late extraordinary strength. The passage of 'dry' laws in Southern States where the normal Democratic majority is heavy has not yet much political meaning in a Presidential year, but in some of the Border and Central States the situation is more interesting. Here is the 1904 Prohibition vote in a group of nine such States:

Ohio	19,339	Iowa	11,601	Kentucky	6,609
Indiana	23,496	Missouri	7,191	West Virginia	4,599
Illinois	34,770	Maryland	3,034	Michigan	13,308

"Illinois last year cast 88,393 Prohibition votes. The West-Virginia legislature has one Prohibition member.

"Local conditions may in several of these States favor a heavy Prohibition vote. This ticket has often appealed to voters dissatisfied with both political parties. It made such an appeal in 1884 and again in 1892. The platform adopted Thursday in Columbus contains much that is sound and popular, particularly the plank favoring a graduated income and inheritance tax. Many discontented members of the great parties may feel in supporting it that they are not altogether 'throwing away their votes,' but affirmatively urging principles, entirely apart from prohibition, which are entitled to be treated with respect."

The World adds that "it is the history of minority parties that they commonly exercise a far greater influence on the course of events than the recorded number of their members would signify." As the prohibition press points out, there are now eight prohibition States in this Republic, with a population aggregating 13,000,000; and the 250 prohibition cities scattered through the other States have a total population of 3,500,000. The progress of prohibition in the South, says the Boston *Herald*, is due in a greater

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degree to the Anti-Saloon League than to the Prohibition party. Says the Charlotte (N. C.) *Chronicle:*

"In North Carolina the political prohibitionists have found it more convenient to work inside the Democratic party than in the Prohibition party. In fact, the Democratic party in this State is the Prohibition party. In the election of 1904 the real Prohibition party polled 361 votes in North Carolina, while this year the Democratic party carried the State for prohibition by 40,000 majority. Naturally, one would suppose that the place for the prohibitionist who has the cause at heart should be in the Prohibition party, but in the South it does not work that way."

The New York *Commercial*, glancing back over the earlier battles of the Prohibition party, says in part:

"In 1900 Wooley, the Prohibitionist candidate for President, polled 208,914 votes, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, and Wyoming being the only States wherein a national ticket was not put in the field; four years later, in 1904, with six States not voting—this time, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, and Utah—and with Swallow the Presidential candidate, the party polled 258,536 votes, an increase of about 50,000 or nearly 25 per cent.; Illinois threw the largest Prohibition vote, 34,770—an increase of about 17,000 over the 1900 vote, or nearly 100 per cent.; Pennsylvania stood second, with 33,717 votes, about 5,000 increase; Indiana was third, with more than 23,000 votes and a gain of about 10,000; New York ranked fourth in the Prohibition column—20,787 votes, but a decrease from 22,043, the record for 1900; while Ohio was a close fifth, with 19,339 votes as against only 10,203 in 1900, but showing another gain of almost 100 per cent. Among the other States some showed Prohibitionist gains and others losses; but in neither year had the election been preceded, as is the case in 1908, by a period of nearly two years of frenzied Prohibition agitation and records of 'going dry' in nearly a dozen States where the question had been put to a popular vote. A reaction may now set in, however, in consequence of the close fight generally forecast between the Republican and the Democratic parties."

As compared with the platforms of the old parties the one constructed this year by the Prohibitionists is a model of brevity. Its fourteen planks are as follows:

"1. The submission by Congress to the several States of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

"2. The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic, for beverage purposes, in the District of Columbia, in the Territories, and all places over which the National Government has jurisdiction; the repeal of the internal-revenue tax on alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of the interstate traffic therein.

"3. The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

"4. Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.

"5. The establishment of postal-savings banks and the guaranty of deposits in banks.

"6. The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate-commerce business.

"7. The creation of a permanent tariff commission.

"8. The strict enforcement of law, instead of the official tolerance and practical license of the social evil which prevails in many of our cities, with its unspeakable traffic in girls.

"9. Uniform marriage and divorce laws.

"10. An equitable and constitutional employers'-liability act.

"11. Court review of Post-office Department decisions.

"12. The prohibition of child labor in mines, workshops, and factories.

"13. Legislation basing suffrage only upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language.

"14. The preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the country and the improvement of the highways and waterways."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE woman-suffrage movement must be making great headway in the English jails.—*Cleveland Leader.*

MR. TAFT has announced that he does not smoke, but he is getting a good many newspaper puffs just the same."—*Washington Post.*

To recur for a moment to what is now ancient history, was it not peculiarly fitting that a convention managed by telephone was opened by a chairman of the name of Bell?—*Chicago Tribune.*

WIGS and gowns are proposed for the judges of the District-of-Columbia courts, but no man has yet been so bold as to propose that the gowns be slit to the knee.—*Los Angeles Express.*

THE newspapers everywhere are now publishing articles on "How to know a Mad-dog." Most people prefer not to make their acquaintance.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A MINNESOTA candidate for Governor is said to eat pie with his knife. How he eats pie should be less important to the Boys than how he passes it around.—*New York World.*

MR. SHERMAN'S whiskers being merely a side-issue, as the Atlanta *Constitution* puts it, they should not be brought to the front during the campaign.—*Washington Post.*

A BEARDSTOWN saloonkeeper who was forced out of business by the local option wave went to digging mussels. At his first haul he landed two fresh water pearls worth $2,000. If there is a moral in this story there is no extra charge for it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IF John D. Rockefeller is a stickler for the eternal fitness of things, his forthcoming book will appear in oilcloth binding.—*Washington Post.*

THE ancient meaning of Kern is a foot-soldier of the meanest class, so we assume that Bryan intends to keep the donkey entirely for his own use.—*Boston Transcript.*

CAN it be that the man taken into custody at Pomona who can remember nothing of his past is simply a railroad official in training for his appearance before the Interstate Commerce Commission?—*Los Angeles Express.*

NEW YORK is about to deepen Hell Gate, presumably to relieve the congestion in the Great White Way.—*Chicago Daily News.*

JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN said that it felt "bully" to be a doctor of laws, which ought to be a word of warning to the bears.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THERE has been a revolution in Paraguay. There is no country on earth which can have a revolution with less annoyance to the rest of the world.—*Buffalo Express.*

A DOLLAR a word is not an excessive price to pay for Mr. Roosevelt's literary compositions, considering the price the country has had to pay for some of his special messages.—*New York World.*

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THE RAKE'S PROGRESS.

"For he's a jolly good fellow." —Keppler in *Puck.*

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PLAYING AT AN ANGLO-GERMAN WAR

"THE play's the thing wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king," said *Hamlet*, and the great game of sham naval combat which is being played in the North Sea to-day is intended to appeal to certain minds. Norway, Denmark, and Germany are necessarily interested in witnessing the mock conflict between two forces, one invading British waters from the shores of Denmark, the other repelling the invaders. Three hundred and fifteen war-ships are to be engaged in the "maneuvers," as they are euphemistically styled, and among them are the most powerful units of the British Navy. The squadron of Lord George Beresford, which represents the enemy, will rendezvous at Esbjerg; that of Admiral Bridgeman will gather in the Downs. The press of Europe see a great deal of significance in the character taken by these naval evolutions. They look upon them as prophetic of something actual, and their utterances have in them a tone of foreboding, almost of alarm. A good specimen of German comment is to be found in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which always shows a keen yet liberal interest in naval matters. This paper declares that it is easy to see what the views of England are, from the fact that the concentration and practise of the British fleet from year to year become more and more confined to the North Sea. "But this time the dimensions of the naval force which England is dispatching to those Northern waters have reached a figure which is actually perturbing." The rendezvous of the British attacking force is "only three miles from the German-Danish frontier," remarks this paper, almost with a shudder, and adds with an attempt to put a bold face on the matter:

"In any case the circumstance that the maneuvers of this vast British fleet take place exactly north of the German coast plainly indicates that they are intended to aid in the solution of such problems of strategy as would be presented to the English fleet in the event of a war with Germany."

The *Germania* (Berlin) anticipates that troops will be landed at Esbjerg, thus making it a military as well as a naval base, of course against Germany, altho only as an act in the play. This organ remarks:

"It is impossible not to associate the visit of an imposing British fleet to Esbjerg, a few miles from German territory on the west coast of Jutland, especially as such a visit involves the landing and training of troops on shore, with the landing of a much larger detachment in the case of actual war. . . . That our War Office has omitted to regard this as a possible eventuality is not to be thought of. The visits of the fleet to Christiania as well as to Esbjerg are evident parts of England's game."

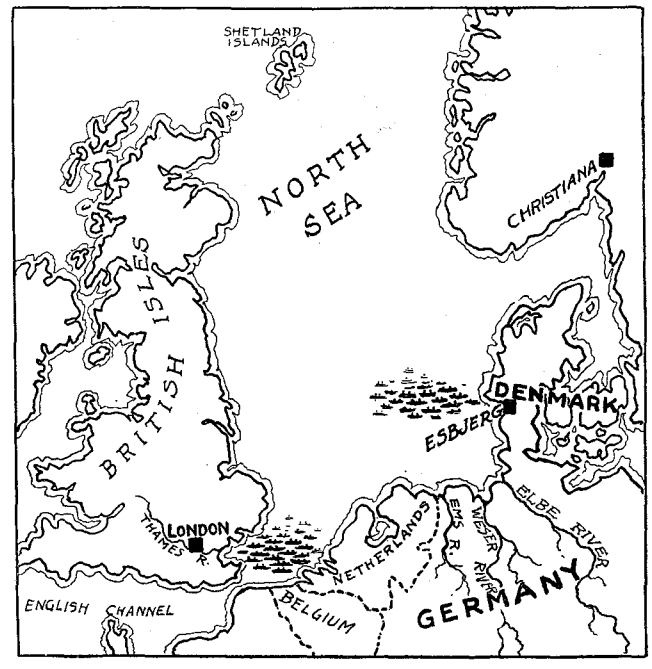
This writer concludes that the reason why England chose Esbjerg, hypothetically as a quasimilitary base against Germany, was because she would not venture to force the mouths of the Elbe, Weser, Jade, and Ems, strongly guarded and fortified as they are, without having such a base to retire upon.

The tone of the French press is calmly exultant and warmly congratulatory, as may be seen from the following utterance of *Liberté* (Paris), which talks of "the British Armada in the North Sea," and continues in the following strain:

"To-day the most complete, the most genuine test to which a fleet of war has ever been subjected in time of peace is being undergone by the British Armada. But the great maneuvers of the English fleet in the North Sea constitute something more than an experiment made on a vast scale. Their entirely new program is likely to arrive at a number of results to which the world can not remain indifferent."

Now that no British fleet is required to watch over her interests in the Mediterranean, where universal friendly relations prevail, she is exerting herself, we are told, to estabilsh her predominance in the North Sea, sometimes called the German Ocean. The *Liberté* puts this very neatly in the following almost lyric strain:

"Having shaken herself free from the faction that suspected her Mediterranean plans, the English flotilla wishes first of all to demonstrate that she swarms on every horizon, and that all round the world dominates the coast as well as the high sea. This is the meaning of arrangements prevailing to-day, which are the result of the agreement between the Powers in the North Sea, and of the exasperation it excited among German Anglophobes. From Portsmouth to Esbjerg, from Cosig to Christiansand, at the mouths of the Rhine, of the Elbe, and along the straits of Norway the boatswain's whistle is sounding to-day on board the three hundred and fifteen fighting-ships which represent four-fifths of the fleet from henceforth dedicated to keep order in the North Sea."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



SCENE OF THE SHAM ANGLO-GERMAN BATTLE,

Showing the Downs, where Admiral Bridgeman stands on the defense, and Esbjerg, where the enemy, under Lord George Beresford, has its rendezvous.

MODERN PRESS AND PARTY IN CHINA

THE press of China is the ablest and most versatile in Asia, says a writer in the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). The national parties which it represents are principally concerned with China's foreign relations. Shall China remain as she is, or be modernized? Is she to be modernized on European or on Japanese lines? These are the questions that draw the party division in China. Japan controls a large section of the press. There is actually a Japanese imperial organ circulated in the Flowery Kingdom. Japan professes to regard the consolidation of the yellow races as the great object which is to benefit both of them by giving them a world-wide predominance. The writer in the *Grenzboten* credits Japan with shrewdness and craft in the way in which she is influencing opinion through the newspapers of her vaster neighbor.

But from whatever points of view these facts are to be regarded the growth of political party spirit and of partizan journalism in China is one of the most striking phenomena of modern history. Like everything else in the Flowery Land, things somehow seem to be contrary to what exists elsewhere. For instance, the number of newspapers has recently decreased, altho their character has undergone a change. At one time, we are told, there were as many as two hundred and fifty in circulation. But the Government persecuted so many of the radical and reform journals "with fire and sword" that the number quickly sank. A "progressive" editor in Peking was flogged to death in 1903. This, however, has not saved the Government from making some sort of a compromise with the

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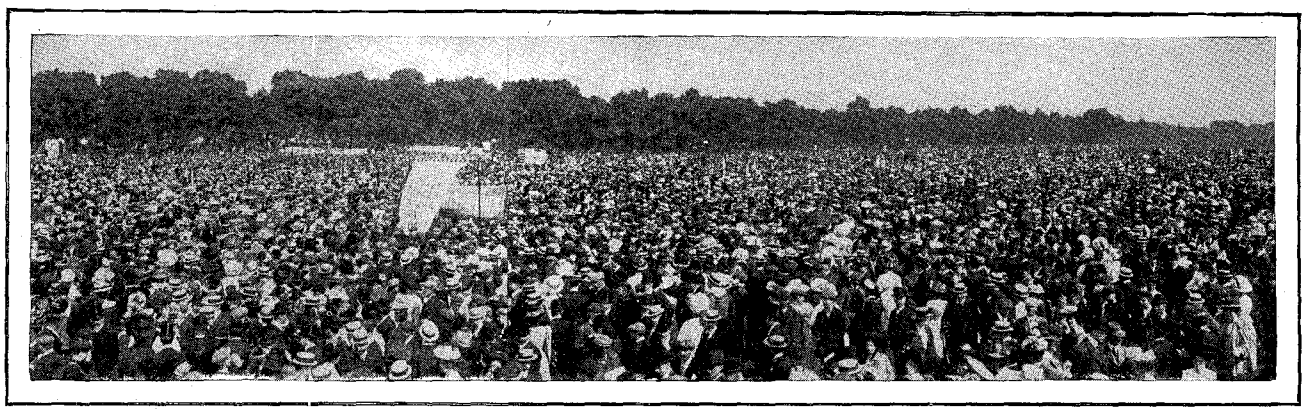

COLOSSAL MEETING OF 500,000 PEOPLE ATTRACTED BY THE SPEECHES OF SUFFRAGETTES IN HYDE PARK.

spirit of advancement. Of the Chinese papers and the parties they represent the *Grenzboten* remarks:

"Of course the tendency of individual journals is to direct the party to which their readers belong. It is, however, denied to the 'Old Party,' from which the Boxer movement of 1900 sprang, to enjoy a special native organ of their own, nor is this privilege allowed to the party opposed to foreigners by a government which is favorable to foreigners. This deficiency is, however, made up by Japanese enterprise. The antiforeign party advances under a banner bearing the device 'China for the Chinese,' and is represented by the journal *Shuntien-shi-pan*, published in Peking, entirely under Japanese management. This paper, which is altogether inspired from Japan, advocates the reform of the East and the promotion of China's foreign commerce. It goes without saying that this journal looks at Chinese affairs through Japanese spectacles. A like tendency appears in *The News Bringer*, of Tientsin, also

THE NOISY PROCESSION OF SUFFRAGETTES STREAMING TOWARD HYDE PARK.

edited by Japanese and representing the interests of the Chinese Stock-exchange. But the paper which best represents high finance in China is *Hsin-wen-pan*, published in Shanghai."

So much for the "Old Party," which is directed by papers almost entirely under Japanese management, for Japan, we are told, desires to keep China to herself under the cunning watchword of "China for the Chinese." The "New Party" is represented by other organs. The writer in the *Grenzboten* remarks:

"The so-called New Party has two distinct sections. The 'Western' wing desires the modernization of China through direct European influences. The 'Eastern' wing inclines to advance under the auspices of Japan, and thus to establish the universal domination of the yellow race. The 'Easterns' have as their organ a newspaper founded by the Emperor of Japan, the *Tung-wen-hu-pan* (Shanghai). This journal relies upon the common alphabet of China and Japan and upon the common origin of the yellow races for its influence. Its articles are bright and progressive in tone, and it is highly popular. The 'Westerns' also have their organ, the *Shenn-pan* (Shanghai). This journal is friendly to Europe and was actually founded by an Englishman. There is also a non-partizan journal published in Tientsin by Chinese Christians and French missionaries which works in harmony with the views of the New Party."

China has also its sensational press. The *Shi-pan* (Tientsin) is the *Town Topics* of the East and abounds in military and official tittle-tattle and scandal. The organ of feminism which is circulated in China, the *Hin-ming-tung-pan*, is really published in Japan, and advocates many reforms in the law courts and in education, as well as in the wretched condition of women in China. Of the miscellaneous journalism which makes the serial literature of the country almost as complete as that of any Western land this writer remarks:

"Besides the leading party organs which are published in Shanghai, the journalistic metropolis, there are a vast number of papers, more or less moral or immoral, appearing. There are monthlies, and agricultural papers, and a certain journal which claims to be official and is friendly to foreigners. There is a Christian religious organ for the young. There are comic and dramatic papers. Last and not least there is a dainty little sheet for the elegant. Its name may be translated as *The Journal of Spring Flowers and Moonlight*, and its motto is 'Pleasure and Love.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE UNIVERSAL REVOLT OF WOMAN

THE rebellion of women against political restrictions is an idea as old as Aristophanes, in whose play the "Ecclesiazusæ," or "Female Parliamentarians," the women of Athens, disguised as men, steal into the Ecclesia, or Parliament-house, and succeed in decreeing a new constitution. These antique suffragettes have their successors to-day in the noisier women agitators of London, Paris, and New York, for the revolt of women has come in earnest, says Mrs. Billington-Greig in *The Contemporary Review* (London). "To-day," we are told, "woman is in rebellion, and her rebellion is the fact of the age." The writer proceeds as follows:

"Her revolt against repression and restriction is manifest in all classes of society and in all parts of the earth. It has infected

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literature and art and economics. It is clamant in the politics of the West.

"Convention and custom are undermined by it, and old ideals lie shattered and discredited in the dust. It assails eye and ear in the highways and byways of the world, making new manners and muttering the vague beginnings of new messages. It is in the very atmosphere. So potent is it, so ever-present, that it is recognized as one of the tendencies of the age, and deplored or delighted in because of its inevitableness. But everywhere, whether deplored or greeted with rejoicing, it is admitted as an existent reality—a fact—a force—to be measured, to be combated, to be reckoned with."

As a matter of fact, woman, declares this writer, has always been in revolt against what have been the "bonds of ages." Man has too long monopolized the management of human affairs. Now the problem of her enfranchisement lies before the opposite sex. Mrs. Billington-Greig continues in these words:

"The rebellion of woman against the bonds of the ages is not of this generation alone, altho in all probability this generation is to see its culmination. There are signs that the rebellion of woman is as old as the conditions against which she rebels. Her unrest has made itself felt through the whole history of the world, civilized and uncivilized. Her revolt against subjection and slavery has produced a recurrent problem for the man who has striven to manage the affairs of humanity alone. It is not recorded in the pages of history under a positive aspect, for the historians of the world have been commonly men to whom the fate and feelings of women as a class have appeared of little consequence, and women have had no independent chance of self-expression. But evidence of a constantly existing rebellion has accumulated from all sides. It is found in history, in literature, in popular proverb, and in spoken tradition, as well as in the customs and conventions by which precautions were taken or repression insured."

Man has always found woman a somewhat restless and discontented slave. He has employed every sanction of law and religion to keep her down. Such is this lady's opinion, and she declares that the home that had become a prison has had its bolts drawn and woman goes forth into a field of wider interests. To quote further from Mrs. Greig's description of woman's past lot:

"In proverb and aphorism man has crystallized his conception of woman, and in all ages this conception has revealed his fear of her unrest and his knowledge of her discontent. The many proverbs admitting the impossibility of men understanding women are monuments to this uncomfortable knowledge. The common saws about 'woman's sphere,' all based upon the necessity for the seclusion of woman within the home, prove that the forces of public opinion and of law, as well as the admonitions of the church, have had to be employed to restrain women from seeking wider interests. From the strength of the forces required to keep them there, women appear to have regarded the home as not so much a shelter as a prison."

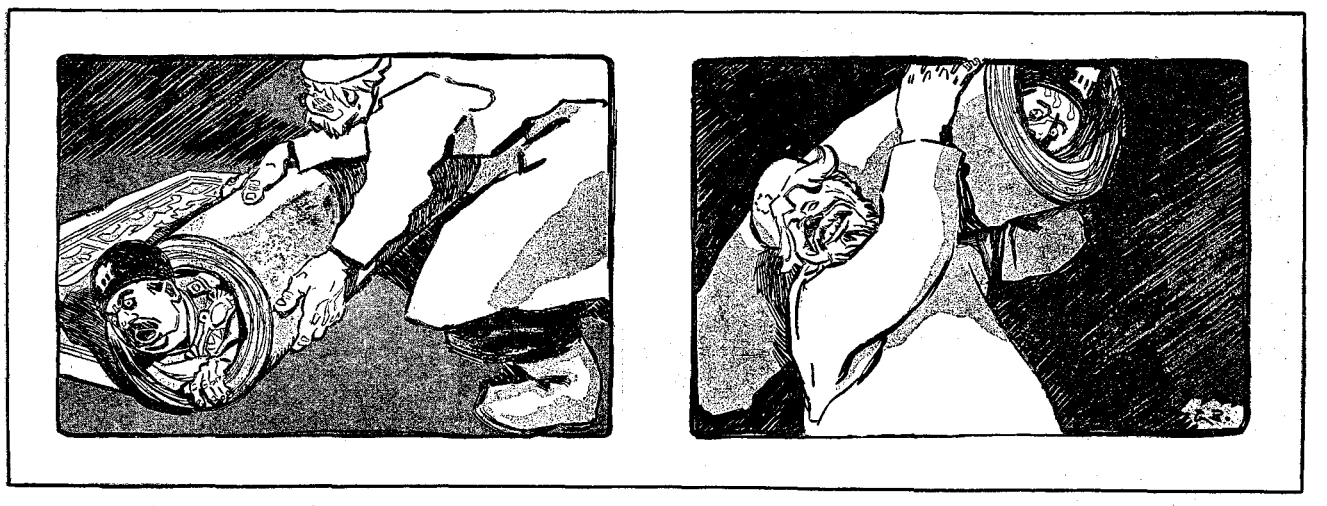
Mrs. Billington-Greig finds a powerful and earnest supporter in the Hon. Bertrand Russell, the well-known author of "German Social Democracy," who, in the pages of the review cited above, makes the following striking plea for the enfranchisement of women:

"I would appeal to Liberals, therefore, in the name of all their profest principles, to support the demand which women suffragists

A CROWD OF SUFFRAGETTES TRYING TO FORCE THEIR WAY INTO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

make, namely, the demand that women should have votes on the same terms as men. It is only through supporting this demand that we can hope to reach that complete democracy which ought to be our goal, and to resist such a demand from a section of the nation can only be justified by oligarchical principles such as no Liberal has a right to hold. The gains to the community to be expected from granting it are very great.

"First, an immense advance in the political education of women and a broadening of their outlook on life. Secondly, a gain to liberty and an improvement in the attitude of men toward women. Thirdly, in the long run a greater care for questions of women's work, of the rearing and education of children, and of all those increasingly important problems upon which the biological future of the race depends."



RUSSIA—"Honored King of Kings! Give me the pleasure of rolling you up in a Persian carpet."

"Now that I am carrying you, you are absolutely monarch of all you survey."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

CARRYING HIM, OR CARRYING HIM OFF?

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CAN ENGLAND HOLD INDIA?

THIS question is answered in the negative by Alexandre Ular writing in the *Revue* (Paris). Of course he is speaking of India under the present régime, and India, as an empire just fifty years old. Calm and quiet in the opinion of the outside world has been the history of that empire up to the last year or two, says Mr. Ular. But within the last twelve months there have been serious outbreaks which have made manifest "the profound gulf which separates the Brahmin from the Mohammedan population, and both of them from their English master." "In Bengal English goods have been boycotted." "During the present year revolutionary terrorism has appeared." "The Hindus have learned to practise Nihilistic methods." "A tendency toward casting off the yoke of foreign domination has appeared, and a Holy War is being preached among Mussulman communities."

This writer proceeds to consider how far the British are safeguarded against the danger which would arise were all these indications and all this hostile spirit to take concrete shape in rebellion. He comes to the conclusion that the Indian Empire is without base or foundation. It is a kingdom in the air, governed and supported by a British bureaucracy perfectly out of sympathy with the population. Destroy this bureaucracy, and India slips through the fingers of England. These are his words:

"There are about two thousand English functionaries, civil and military, who of themselves constitute the Indian Empire. Apart from them the English domination and the English in India are practically non-existent. These two thousand individuals, moreover, live, act, think, and conduct themselves as if, during every instant of private and official existence, they wished to emphasize their foreign character, to dwell upon the radical differences which separate them from the people, to widen and deepen the racial, religious, social, and moral gulf which divides them from the two hundred and fifty millions of human beings whom they are commissioned to govern through the mere prestige of the power which they feel is behind them but which would have the greatest difficulty in the world in helping them in the hour of the great revolt. This pigmy oligarchy of foreigners is at once destitute of support from or connection with the crowd. The moment it were to disappear, the moment its members, scattered over territories more vast than the half of Europe, were made prisoners by the Hindus, or became victims of popular boycottage, or were subjected to the strike of their immediate native subordinates, the Empire of India would vanish, and the great continental war which would be necessary for its reconquest would demand an army far exceeding in number all the forces of the British Empire."

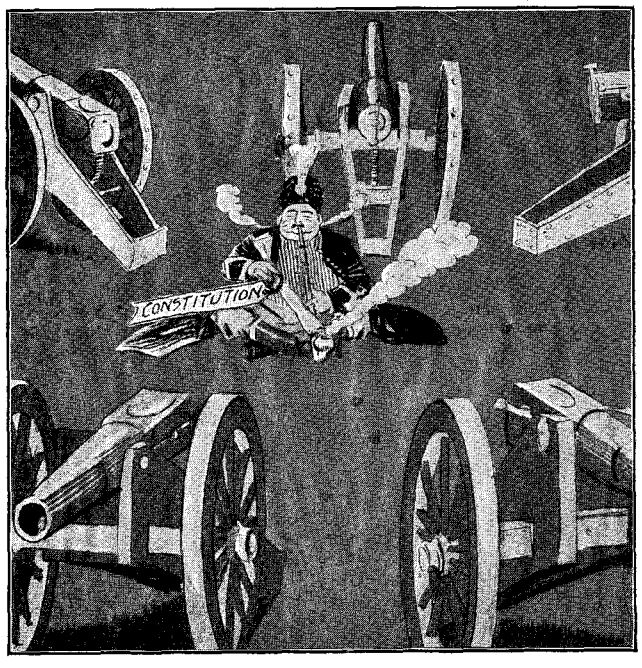
The main danger, however, to British predominance in India comes from the rising power of Mohammedanism. By suppressing Brahmanism, its rites and its caste system, England has done much for Moslem in India. The question is, are English benefits received with gratitude? Mr. Ular thinks that they are not, and that the Mohammedans are merely biding their time. In this connection he remarks:

"It is in vain that the stipendiaries of the Indian Viceroy explain how the Mussulman world owes its mighty expansion to England, how Great Britain is the greatest of Mohammedan empires, the King of England the greatest of Mussulman califs, in a word, that the English Government follows the traditions of the Koran more faithfully than even the Sultan of Constantinople, who abandons Egypt to the control of Germany. The Mohammedan political congresses are aiming at the political independence of the Mussulmans and of all Mussulmans. And those in Calcutta and elsewhere should beware of indulging chimerical hopes, based only upon a non-existent community of interest between the British and the Mohammedans, as against the Hindu world. The hour of that war of conquest which shall bring India into complete subjection to the Mussulmans has evidently not yet sounded. In the mean time the English Government may profit by the ardor with which the Mohammedans prepare for it by keeping down the Hindus. But it is fated that a day will come when the Mussulman minority, which stands to-day seventy against two hundred millions, will feel capable of dealing the great blow, when the British masters of India will discover that their military forces, even if supported by Brahmanic Hindus, are quite insufficient to subdue the new political and religious power."

In addition to this, England is nurturing a foe in the heart of bureaucracy, declares Mr. Ular, "the native members of the Civil Service." These are indispensable to the Administration. Yet England fears and keeps them down. Of these he says:

"The native civil servants fulfil their duties just as well as the English do. This is precisely the reason why they are compelled to resign all hope of total administrative equality in the Civil Service. If they ever do attain this equality, which they ought to enjoy, there is no doubt that the empire of England in India would at once collapse."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Could we with fate conspire
To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,
Would not we shatter it to bits" (bang!) "And then
Remould it nearer to the heart's desire!"
—*Punch* (London).



NO ONE BUT A FOOL WOULD SAY THAT THE SHAH DOES NOT KNOW HOW TO MAKE USE OF A CONSTITUTION.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

RECREATIONS OF A KING OF KINGS.

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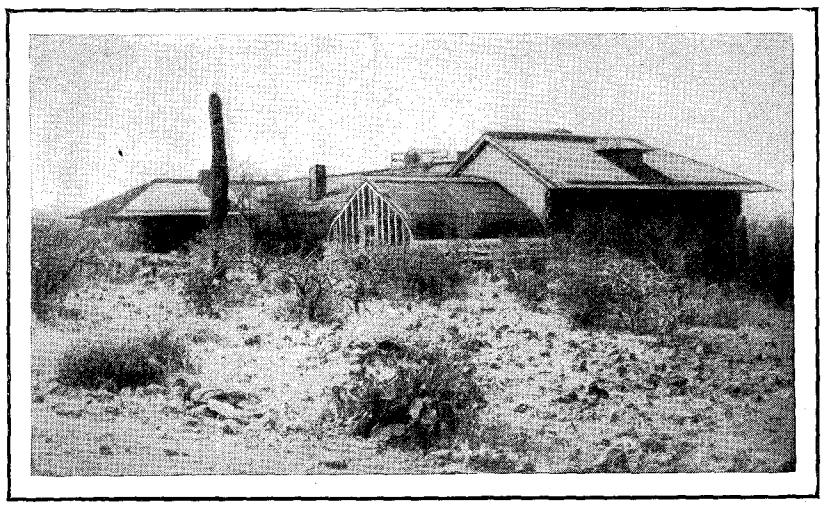
A UNIVERSITY WITHOUT STUDENTS

THIS is what the Carnegie Institution of Washington is called by Herbert T. Wade, writing in *The American Review of Reviews* (New York, July). By the scientific world, Mr. Wade says, this Institution is recognized to-day as an important factor in the furtherance of scientific investigation. While its work largely involves abstruse subjects, yet it is also of the greatest practical value, and represents modern methods of research carried on with a view to the greatest efficiency. Indeed, Mr. Wade tells us, the Carnegie Institution in science and letters represents modern business methods in so far as they aim at cooperation, system, economy, and efficiency, tho there is no attempt to stifle competition or to supplant existing agencies for research. He goes on:

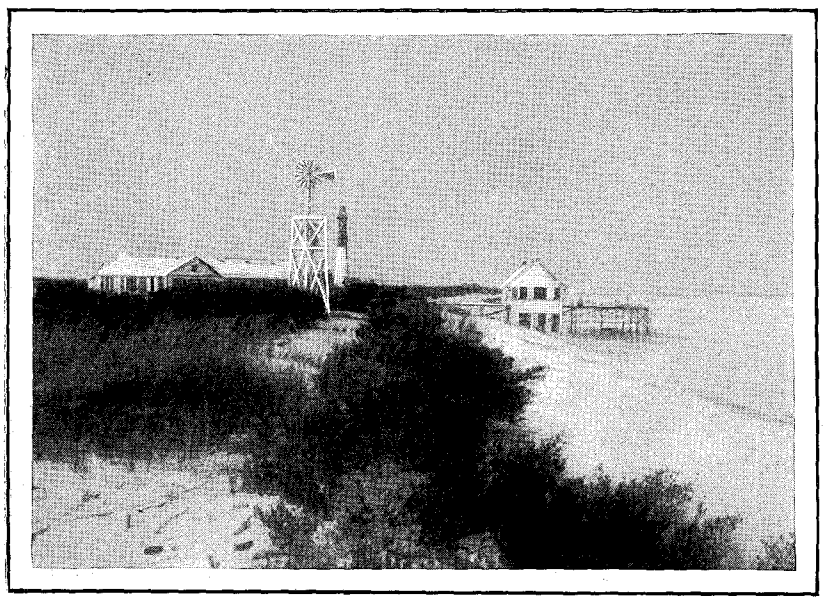
"While the scholar and investigator may once have boasted of his freedom and independence and ascribed discoveries to unaided and individual effort, it requires but little thought to realize that such conditions have passed away, and while genius and intellectual attainments accomplish as much as ever and are no less appreciated and respected, yet it must be admitted that to-day the advance of science and exact knowledge can be secured in large part only through such agencies as vast and special libraries and the accumulation of bibliographic data, by the lengthy search of hidden archives, by expeditions to distant or inaccessible regions, or by the construction of special laboratories or experimental plants often with elaborate apparatus and staffs of trained observers. . . . . .

"The limitations in the material resources of the average scientist or scholar are usually most obvious, and often prevent him from carrying on work where costly experiment is essential or which must take him temporarily from other pursuits. Government scientific work, which is as valuable as it is extensive, must always be considered in some practical connection for which a distinct return, present or future, must result to the taxpayer from the use of the public funds. Finally, the educational institution, where naturally the greatest achievements in science have been scored, must properly and primarily be considered as a place for instruction, and the activities of its teachers should center on its students. It is for this object that the greater part of the endowment has been provided, and the research and investigation, which are now invariably carried on in such institutions and are considered most important, are in essence outside interests. While this statement may be open to dispute and might not apply to individual institutions or departments, yet it can be said that in few American institutions are the members of the teaching staff able to carry on lines of investigation and research in a way and to an extent which they are convinced will lead to the considerable advance of knowledge in some particular field.

"In aiding individual workers of marked ability the Carnegie Institution now fills a great need. A university without students, it is able to take up certain lines of investigation or specific problems that seem to its trustees to promise results of importance, pay to the workers sufficient salaries to maintain them and to supply them with suitable laboratories, proper instruments and apparatus, assistants, and other facilities. In other words, the investigator is concerned with no external cares or financial worries or responsibilities during the time he is working on any project under the auspices of the Institution. His original plan is passed on by the trustees, and an appropiation is made after a careful consideration of the merits and other aspects of the matter. This of course applies to the more important divisions of the work of the Institution, as in addition there are various and numerous minor grants to individuals and undertakings."



DESERT BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN ARIZONA, THE ONLY INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY AT TORTUGAS, SHOWING DOCK AND AQUARIUM.

Among the activities specially furthered by the Institution are the Desert Botanical Laboratory near Tucson, Ariz.—the only one of its kind—where the adaptation of plants to desert conditions is now being studied under the direction of Dr. D. T. McDougal, formerly of the New York Botanical Garden, a Department of Experimental Evolution, with a biological laboratory at Cold Spring, N. Y., where the systematic breeding of plants and animals is carried out under Dr. Charles B. Davenport; a Marine Biological Laboratory on Tortugas Island, off the Florida coast, under Prof. Alfred G. Mayer; Luther Burbank's interesting work, now carried on under an ample subsidy from the Institution; investigations in geophysics, magnetism, and astronomy, pursued by specially appointed observers; a nutrition laboratory, for testing the mechanical efficiency of the human organism; departments of historical and economic research, and a very large number of lesser contributions to the world's stock of facts, either organized or subsidized by the Institution. To quote further:

"By no means the least of the activities of the Carnegie Institution is its publication of scientific works. In 1907 this involved the expenditure of $65,358.99 and represented thirty-eight volumes with 3,428 quarto pages and 6,284 octavo pages. All of the publications of the Institution are supplied gratuitously to a limited list of the principal libraries of the world, and in that way are made generally accessible. Other copies, however, are sold at the cost

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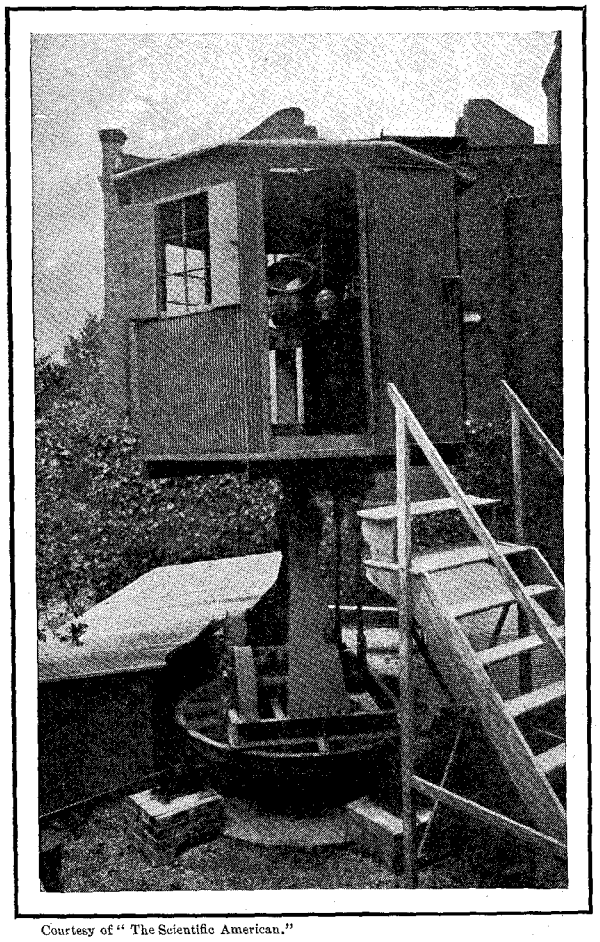
of production and transportation. Great pains are taken in the selection of paper for these publications as well as in the press-work of both text and illustrations.

"The outline just given will indicate in a measure what use the Carnegie Institution of Washington is making of its endowment of twelve million dollars to carry out the purpose of the founder to advance science and thus aid mankind. Whatever may have been the fears of scientists and educators as to the practical usefulness of such a fund for the furtherance of science administered by a board of trustees, it is now universally admitted that the Institution is on a firm and most efficient basis, that its plans are most rational and likely to produce good results, that its laboratories, observatories, and other equipment either in operation or soon to be at work represent the best possible facilities for dealing with specific problems of general scientific interest, and finally that the results obtained so far as published demonstrate that the work has been of a high order of merit. With the encouragement afforded by the Carnegie Institution the present brilliant work of America's best scientists should be carried on under more favorable conditions, and the discoveries bound to result should be such as to win world-wide recognition."

TESTING A SHIP'S COMPASS ON LAND

THE unique institution at Friedenau, near Berlin, in which compasses for use in the German Navy are submitted to careful tests, is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 20) by the Berlin correspondent of that paper. Laymen generally do not realize, the writer thinks, the exceedingly important part the compass is bound to play on board war-ships. He says:

"Three to ten compasses are generally provided, according to the size of the ship, and these are distributed over several decks,



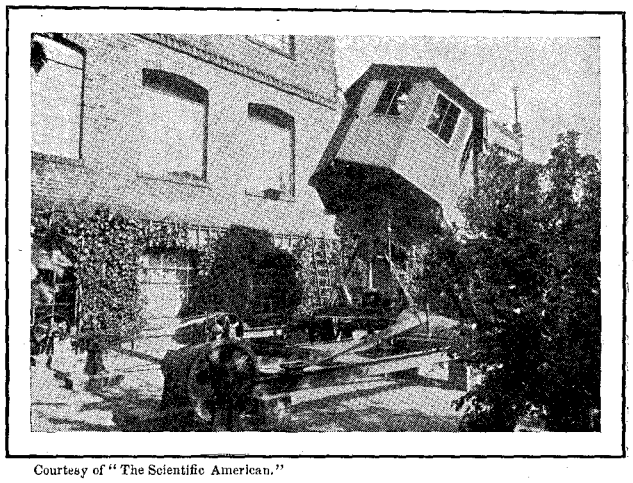
Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE TESTING-TOWER, SHOWING A COMPASS UNDER TEST.

so that some of the compasses will always be available, even tho the vessel be partly destroyed during a fight.

"The testing-station is shown in the accompanying photographs, in one of which the casing of a compass under test may be seen through the open door. The testing-tower is subjected to all kinds of motions—rotating, shaking, pitching, and oscillating—all of which can be effected simultaneously, and to any degree desired. In fact, any motions to which war-ships are liable in rough weather or in maneuvering are generated by the machinery of the testing-tower.

"The artificial voyage of the tower is started at a signal, when the whole of the construction commences to move, at the speed of a turning torpedo-boat, pitching and shaking as tho the ship were



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

REPRODUCING THE CONDITIONS OF A STORM AT SEA.

steaming in a rough sea. The tower is turned round in from 1¾ to 6¾ minutes, in accordance with the time taken by a torpedo-boat or liner respectively. The testing-station (as illustrated above) can be tilted through an angle of up to 30 degrees, and is made to perform oscillations of 2½ to 8½ seconds' duration. This obviously makes the tower a by no means comfortable place to stay in; in fact, many young students of navigation have suffered very severe attacks of seasickness during its operations. Magnets allow the directive force of the compass under test to be weakened artificially to 0.02 of its value; but even under such adverse conditions there must be no alteration in the position of the compass-rose.

"The most serious drawback to safe compass readings, as is well known, is due to the enormous rotating gun-turrets, the cast-steel gun acting on the sensitive compass like a heavy magnet rod, thus producing errors of up to 45 degrees in the deflection of the compass-card or rose, which obviously should be taken into account during observations.

"A shot from a heavy gun, *e.g.*, a 10-inch gun, will result in such heavy oscillations as to produce molecular motions in the magnet of the compass, thus altering the magnet-moment of the latter, and requiring a careful correction after each shot."

CONTAGION FROM THE TELEPHONE?—Whether disease can be communicated by germs lodged in telephone mouthpieces is a question that is still being discust, chiefly in the daily press. Says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, July 4):

"These mouthpieces are of hard rubber and would seem to be unfavorable to germ culture. Millions of conversations are carried on over the telephone daily, and who can say that in any specific case disease has been spread thereby? On the other hand, it is possible that contagion might be carried in this way without the cause being known. The subject has attracted renewed attention in England of late by the report of a test made public by the London *Lancet*. One of the Post-office public-telephone mouthpieces was wiped around with a swab to remove any existing germs in the mouthpiece, and the contents of the swab used to inoculate two guinea-pigs. One guinea-pig was killed twenty-three days after inoculation, and a post-mortem examination showed pronounced signs of tuberculosis. The second guinea-pig was killed twenty-seven days after inoculation and showed similar signs of infection, thus proving, it is declared, that the germs of tuberculosis can be transmitted by the public telephone as at present in general use. It is contended that this proves conclusively that all telephones, whether in public or private use, need to be periodically disinfected, as is the case on the London Stock-Exchange,

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where the fifty telephones are sprayed daily with a disinfectant under an agreement with the General Post-office. However, the experiment, accepting the report as correct, is not altogther satisfactory. What would have happened to the guinea-pigs if the swab had been applied to a window-pane facing a public street? Are not the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases all about us in crowded cities? . . . Perhaps the telephone is no worse than the air of an assembly-hall thronged with people. Practical telephone men will be apt to think that physicians are unduly alarmed. Nevertheless, it will do no harm, and may add to one's peace of mind, to sponge the telephone mouthpiece daily with some mild antiseptic solution."

AN AWAKENING GIANT

GIANTS do everything on a large scale; their sleep is long; their awakening is slow; but when they are well awake their deeds are apt to be gigantic. Big volcanoes often lie dormant for centuries and then lay waste whole regions with devastating eruptions. Is something of this kind to be feared in the case of Mount Hood, our noble Pacific-coast volcano? It has not been in eruption for untold centuries, we are told by A. H. Sylvester, who writes of it in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, July), but since the mountain was first visited steam has been escaping from various places on it, mostly from Crater Rock, together with gas, generally hydrogen sulfide. The writer goes on:

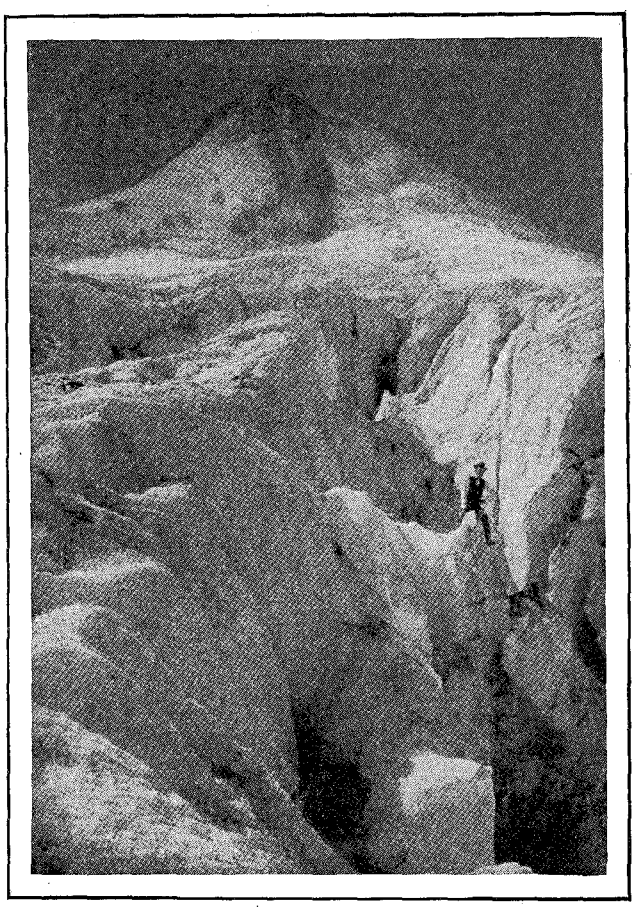
"Professor Russell, in his book on American volcanoes, gives a picture taken in 1882 of a so-called fumarole on the south slope of Mount Hood, which was, as near as I can determine, just east of Crater Rock. This picture shows a well-shaped depression in the glacier from which steam was probably escaping. This fumarole apparently became inactive, or later visitors do not mention it.

"In the last three years, however, the sleeping volcano has been warming up and stirring in its sleep. Last summer the old fumarole had so developed that the White River Glacier is now cut in two at this point and its bed between Crater Rock and Steel Cliff, for 150 feet along its course, is exposed. Steam and noxious gases are escaping from fissures in the rock thus laid bare.

"On Crater Rock steam escapes from numerous fissures, and many places are too hot to hold the hand upon, but the most active place is on the north side of the rock, in a depression which is commonly called the crater. Here a considerable area formerly covered by the Zigzag Glacier has been laid bare.

"On the 28th of August, 1907, my main camp was at Government Camp, five miles from the summit of Hood. For several days previous to this I had been with a side camp on the east side of the mountain. From there, during that time, it was noticed that Steel Cliff, the high east wing of the crater, was steaming more than usual. We had been having rainy and foggy weather, with the mountain much of the time hidden from view, but the 28th was bright and clear. My cook, William Hinshaw, of Portland, and teamster, O. G. McIntyre, of Salmon, Ore., were in the main camp. They are men in whose word and common sense I believe reliance may be placed.

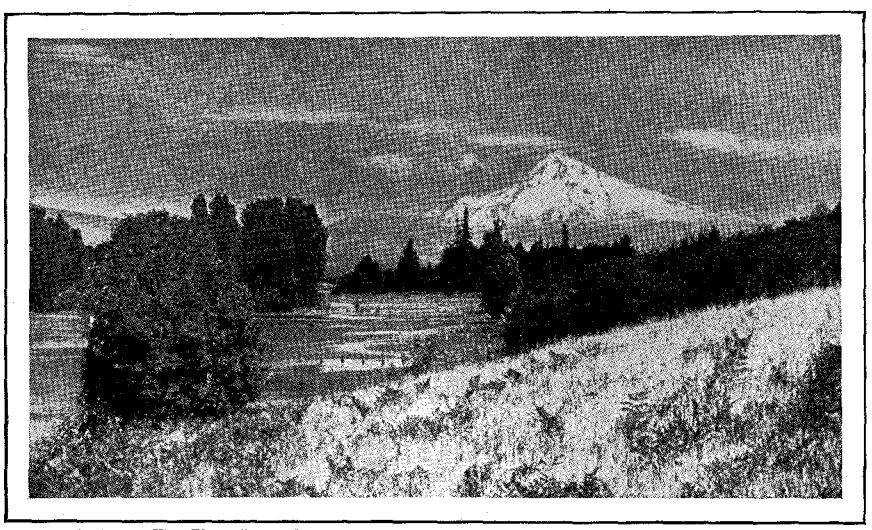
"They saw a column of smoke, probably dense steam, rising from Crater Rock, high above the sky-line of the summit of the mountain. This persisted throughout the day.



Photograph from United States Forest Service.

ELIOT GLACIER, AT NORTHEAST SIDE OF MOUNT HOOD, OREGON.

The photograph was taken at the base of the summit, to show the deep crevasses at the limit of the glacier.



Copyrighted by the Kiser Photo. Co., Portland, Ore.

MOUNT HOOD, FROM SANDY-RIVER BLUFFS: LOOKING EAST UP SANDY RIVER.

"There were probably as many as a dozen other people at Government Camp who also saw the smoke. An unsuccessful attempt was made to photograph it. My own view of that side of the mountain was effectually cut off by Steel Cliff. In the afternoon McIntyre came around to me. He says that when crossing the White River Valley he could look directly up the cañon, in behind Crater Rock, and the smoke appeared much plainer than it had from Government Camp. The stream, White River, as he crossed it that day, was at its usual stage.

"That night Hinshaw, from the main camp, saw with field-glasses a glow from behind Crater Rock which he described as looking like a chimney burning out.

"I returned the next day, the 29th, to Government Camp, crossing on the way the White River, which had swollen over night to an angry stream of treble its volume of the day before. The weather was cold, and tho a drizzling rain had begun to fall in the early morning, *there was no warrant for the rise in the stream except the volcanic heat melting the glacier which is its source.* Clouds obscured the mountain for a week following the 28th.

"I moved camp on the 30th out of sight of the crater, and during the month that remained of the field season saw no further signs of activity.

"Mr. S. N. Stoner, formerly of the Survey, on about the 12th of November, which was a very clear day, saw from Portland what he took to be smoke rising from Hood. I have heard of no further disturbance, and his observation at the distance of fifty miles is of

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course of questionable value. It is interesting to note that this activity of the old volcano was occurring at the same time that daily changes were being observed in the Bogaslof group of volcanic islands off the Alaskan coast.

"Whether the phenomena observed last August presage an awakening of the old volcano to new life, or whether they were but a dying gasp, which over, the giant will relapse into a yet deeper and perhaps final sleep, time alone can determine. They do show, however, as Mr. J. S. Diller has pointed out, that volcanoes like Pelée or Vesuvius, which are intermittently active, continue to feel throes of life at long intervals, but weaker and weaker with the passing of time, long after they are destructively active.

"But for the present Mount Hood must be taken from the list of extinct volcanoes and placed at least among the doubtful."

SUPPLEMENTARY SENSES

EVERY now and then the papers announce that some scientific man has discovered a "sixth sense." There is really not only a sixth, but many others, especially if we take account of some of those denied to man but possest by other creatures. Some have special sense-organs; others are merely extensions, developments, or subdivisions of the senses familiar to us. Some of the most curious are described in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 9) by E. Hérichard. This writer notes that when we study the literature of this so-called "sixth sense" in animals we find that a large number have been reported by different writers. The hypothesis of an additional sense has, in fact, been a favorite one with many naturalists. He goes on to say:

"A sense is defined by the action of a certain excitant on the organs, followed by a phenomenon of consciousness difficult to define.

"Vision is the action of light on the eye—a well-defined surface, of analogous constitution in all animals; but even when the eye does not exist, there may still be reaction to light, as in the earthworm. This has been called a 'dermatoptic' sensation. . . . . .

"Ordinary sensitiveness to light may be subdivided into two parts—a luminous and a chromatic sense. Touch may similarly be subdivided into a sensation of contact or pressure and one of temperature. . . . In the pathologic condition known as 'syringomyelia,' characterized by the alteration of the gray substance of the spinal marrow, this differentiation of touch is shown spontaneously; the sensations of pain and of temperature are abolished, while that of contact remains unaffected. . . . Touch should therefore be divided into three subsenses, sensitiveness to pressure, heat, and pain.

"Along this line man is not always as well endowed as certain animals with special sense-organs; thus, the differences of pressure in the medium where he lives manifest themselves to him only more or less vaguely by impressions of well-being or discomfort; while the fish, provided with a swimming-bladder, feels so precise a sensation, when obliged to rise or sink in the water, that he is enabled to resume his normal position by the action of this organ.

"On the other hand, in certain oceanic cephalopods, there have been found, on the caudal fin, special eyes with opaque lenses, . . . organs adapted to the perception of heat-rays, veritable 'thermic eyes.'

"Senses simply differentiated in man may be found isolated in animals. The sensations of hunger, thirst, the reaction of the blood on the brain-cells, also constitute supplementary senses; such, too, is the muscular sense, . . . that gives the impression of weight, [and] the 'stereognostic' sense, that furnishes an idea of the shape of bodies.

"As regards hearing, even when there is no auditive sense, there may exist a sensibility to vibration, residing in the bones. This is very delicate in fish and in certain worms.

"Among special organs of sensation in animals we may note the horny bulbs along the nervures of mosquitoes, for indicating the periodicity of wing-movements, and the organ in which resides the sense of verticality in the medusa—a sort of pendulum whose contact with one side or the other of the cavity in which it hangs betrays an inclination from the normal upright posture.

"It is also a 'sixth sense' that informs an animal of its movements by means of the displacement of fluid in the semicircular canals of the ear. This is the cause in man of the dizziness due to rotation; when we stop turning we seem to be turning in the opposite direction because the inertia of this fluid maintains it in motion. This phenomenon does not exist in deaf-mutes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEADLY HOLIDAYS

THE intending holiday tourist, we are reminded in *The Lancet* (London, June 27), may easily obtain information on all phases of his trip except those that are of the greatest moment to him. Lists of farmhouse lodgings are published and sent to the would-be traveler gratis with the view of relieving him of some of the anxiety which the choice of a holiday entails. He is informed where good golfing, fishing, shooting, and bathing may be had; he is further told of the accommodation which a given house offers and of its distance from the station and other particulars. The writer goes on:

"Of the greatest moment, however, are the questions relating to the sanitary condition of such places and the fitness and adequacy of the water-supply for drinking purposes. Yet these questions are seldom faced until the premises are decided upon—until, in fact, they come to be occupied. At all events it is only occasionally if at all that any reference is made in the lists of lodging-houses to matters concerning water-supply and the general sanitary arrangements of the houses offered as tempting temporary homes for the person seeking holiday. In the absence of any trustworthy information on these heads he may be plunging himself and his family into a veritable death-trap. It must not be forgotten that, as a rule, the sanitary conditions of our cities and towns are satisfactory and the water-supply abundant and pure, conditions which often enough are hard to secure in the remote seaside or country village. Further, the mysterious immunity conferred upon the inhabitant who perhaps has all his life been drinking impure water is not enjoyed by the visitor. Instances are not wanting of enteric fever breaking out among soldiers on the march through drinking typhoid-infected water, and yet the same water had been consumed by the natives for years without any harm resulting. The boy who lives over the insanitary stable is often healthy enough, but this method of livng suddenly introduced to a person used to a carefully guarded sanitary environment might prove to be a serious menace to his health. People sometimes come back from their holiday with a septic throat, and often the explanation of its origin is found in the defective sanitary conditions of the lodgings which they occupied. It is a pity that some scheme can not be introduced by which a guaranty, as far as that is humanly possible, could be supplied to the effect that the boarding-houses, apartments, and so forth in seaside and country places are in good sanitary condition and that the water-supply, above all, is free from suspicion. As it is, money is often wasted and the health prejudiced by a holiday spent under insanitary conditions, to negative which no amount of good sea or country air can suffice."

A WELL THAT SUCKS IN WATER

WELLS are dug usually to obtain water, not to dispose of it. Occasionally, however, a deep boring taps a stratum where there is a deficiency instead of an excess of pressure, so that the well sucks water in, instead of spouting it out. A boring of this kind in France is described by *Cosmos* (Paris, May 9), which gives credit for its data to the *Écho des Mines*. Says the editor:

"While most borings have met with underground water that issues from them in great quantity and under high pressure, that of Roncourt has revealed quite a different state of things in subterranean water-distribution; it absorbs water with varying speed, which has sometimes reached a cubic meter per hour.

"This absorption, which began when the boring reached a depth of 550 meters [1,804 feet], may be attributed to the porosity of the grit and the gritty slate that the boring traverses at this depth; these rocks are the more spongy the richer they are in sandy ele-

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ments. When saturated with water, these slates swell and become less permeable, which would explain why the absorption does not increase proportionately to the further depths of the boring. It is probable, in fact, that the walls sometimes become saturated and cease to absorb the water.

"But when the boring-tool reaches more gritty strata, then there is a more energetic suction, the level of the water in the boring falls, and the surface water fills it up little by little.

"This phenomenon at Rancourt is certainly very extraordinary, for we must not forget that Rancourt is situated between the Eply well, which yields 15,000 liters [3,750 gallons] a minute, forming a veritable river, and that of Abancourt, which yields 5,000 to 6,000 liters in every twenty-four hours. Dombasle, which is at the same distance from Rancourt, also gives out several cubic meters per minute.

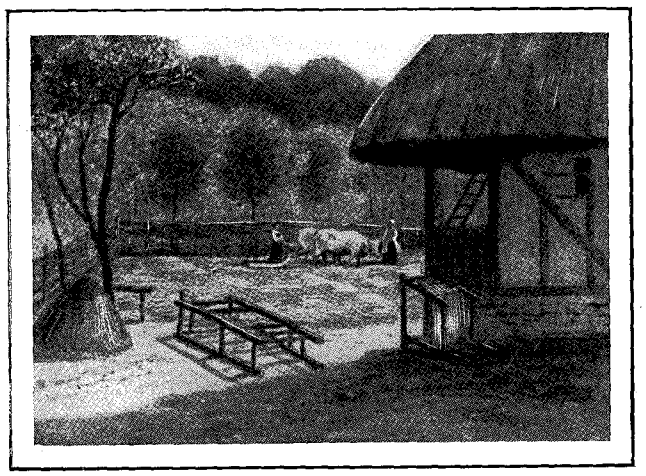
"Thus, all around, in a circle with a radius of not more than three or four kilometers [two or three miles] are spouting wells, and in the center a boring that sucks water in, instead of forcing it out—a curious fact surely."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AGRICULTURAL SURVIVAL

A CURIOUS substitute for the flail or the more modern threshing-machine is described by Joseph Delsaux in *La Nature* (Paris, June 13). According to this writer it is a survival of a method in use among the ancient Romans, which has been preserved in certain parts of Europe and Asia without change. Says Mr. Delsaux:

"What naturalists mean by 'survival' is the fact, sometimes strikingly exemplified, that organisms known since the earliest ages may have maintained themselves, always precisely the same in appearance, up to the present time, as if they alone had escaped from the general law of evolution. For instance, after an enormously long record of life on our planet, the lingulas of to-day show no appreciable difference from those of the first days of the primary age. This notion is not confined to the biological world; it applies no less exactly to sociological facts, and the singular vitality of beliefs, activities, or material objects, which persist as survivals from a former age, has often been noted. The following case is a curious type:

"The Roman writer Varro somewhere describes an ancient agricultural instrument which he calls the *tabulum*, and which he represents as a plate of wood covered with sharp stones or iron points; this heavy implement was used after the harvesting of the grain, when the sheaves were lying on the ground, and it served, according to him, to separate the grain from the straw. Instead

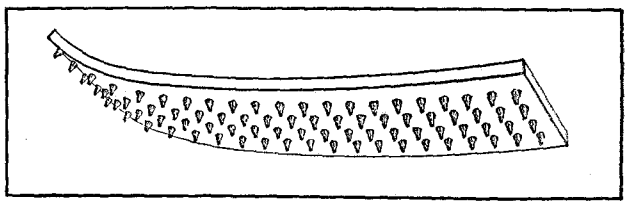


USE OF THE TABULUM AT BOROUCHTITZA, BULGARIA.

of threshing the grain as we do nowadays, horses were employed to draw the tabulum over the sheaves as they lay on the ground.

"Now Varro's tabulum is not altogether disused. Not only is it still in use, but it is still currently manufactured, and in its coarser form, that of a surface set with stones, not with iron. According to Morel the center of this industry, or even, speaking more narrowly, the only place where it exists, is a village in Asia Minor called Bunjurkli, between Soma and Magnesia. The tabulum here takes the form represented in the illustration, in which the instrument is distinctly curved; it is a large slab of wood, turned up at one end to enable it to be easily drawn along, and having set in its lower surface sharp pieces of quartz, whose aspect, altho they are quite modern, is that of neolithic fragments.

"This narrow localization of the manufacture—admitting that it exists—does not interfere with the use of the implement through-



THE MODERN TABULUM MADE AT BUNJURKLI.

out a relatively wide area. According to Mr. Morel, Bunjurkli sends its implements over all the islands of the Greek Archipelago and as far as Thessaly and Syria; we even find pieces of quartz, detached from such instruments, in the wheat brought to the port of Marseilles. The extent of use must certainly be even greater than that stated by the author, at least that of the type, if not of the exact implement made at Bunjurkli, since, as our second illustration shows, the quartz-sled is used in the Balkans.

"According to an eye-witness [De Launay, in his 'Bulgaria Yesterday and To-morrow' (Paris, 1907)] 'in Bulgaria, grain is sometime threshed with a flail, when it is desired to keep the straw for thatching roofs; but when there is no objection to cutting it up, a wooden sled is drawn over it, under which are set rows of sharp fragments of quartz—the knives of the stone age.' We see also that in the present instance this modern tabulum is drawn by oxen and not by horses.

"The operation is carried out in an open circular area that forms a feature of every farm. Sometimes this reserved space is surrounded by a circle of large drest stones, which, according to the same writer, 'would doubtless give, if we found them abandoned, the idea of some cromlech or antique monument, rather than that of a modern agricultural process.' And this stone circle is a no less curious survival than the astonishing implement that is used within it!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES

A NEW idea in book-making is explained in the *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*, by R. Goldschmidt and Paul Otlet. Their plan, as abstracted in *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York, January 18), "consists of substituting for the large pages of the average books microphotographic reproductions of them to be read through a magnifying-lens. It is proposed that the size of the plates representing pages should be internationally standardized, so that any one possessing the magnifying-apparatus would be able to read any book produced in this way. No technical difficulties are said to be in the way. It is claimed that the cost of production would be enormously reduced; thus a volume 336 pages now costing five francs [a dollar] could be produced for 0.8 franc [2½ cents]. Also it would greatly reduce the work of libraries now cumbered by books of every shape and size. The plates would be, moreover, of a fire-proof and durable material, while the system admits of an edition being enlarged to any dimension desired in accordance with demand."

"THE cruel myth of premature burial seems to be immortal," says *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, June), "tho it should be buried itself, whether it is alive or dead, for nothing seems able to kill it. In spite of the repeated publication of the fact that there are very few instances in which it has been proven that live people have been buried alive, there is a wide-spread popular opinion that this ghastly mistake is quite common. Lay literature is crowded with alleged instances, few, if any, of which will stand the slightest scrutiny. 'Unmistakable evidence' time after time has been shown to be the result of the most ordinary causes. In spite of all this, a certain Mr. Basil Tozer has gone to great pains to collect these disproved instances, and publish them in *The Nineteenth Century*. It is positively dishonest, and in addition it causes acute anguish to a host of sensitive people whose dread of being buried alive is fanned into a blaze of real obsession. They forget that oxygen is necessary for life, and believe that a live person smothered in a sealed metallic coffin is able to go to the extremes of physical struggling which these morbid-minded writers assert. The thing is simply impossible. It is no doubt true that there is no certain test for death in the few minutes or hours after death has occurred, but before embalming or burial or cremation the surer signs of death are almost invariably present. Sensational writers whose morbid minds run to such ghastly impossibilities should be rebuked and suppress."

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NEW STATUS OF AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

THE United States has been changed from its ecclesiastical status in the Roman Church as a "missionary country." By dispatches from Rome it is learned that this country, in company with Canada, Great Britain, and Holland, has been removed from the jurisdiction of the Propaganda and placed under the ordinary tribunals of the Church. These reforms, made by decree of the Pope, are looked upon as the most sweeping changes of modern times in the administrative machinery of the Roman-Catholic Church. Thereby much of the complicated and obsolete bureaucracy which has grown up in the last two or three centuries is simplified or swept away. This act of the Holy Father, observes *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), "means that he recognizes that the faith has attained a recognized place in English-speaking countries, that the day of proscription and persecution has passed away, let us hope forever." The changes as they will affect the administration of the Church in America are thus elucidated:

"Up to the present time the United States, Ireland, England, Scotland, Australia, with much more of the world, have been in all religious matters subject to the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, commonly called Propaganda. It had a universal jurisdiction in missionary countries, and if, in questions of faith, it referred to the Holy Office, and, in questions of dispensation, it referred to the Sacred Penitentiary, etc., it did so not because of necessity, but for reasons of practical utility. For this country all appointments to vacant bishoprics, as well as the division of dioceses and the establishment of new sees, were in the hands of the authorities of Propaganda; always, of course, subject to the approval of the Holy Father.

"It will interest all Catholics to know what congregations are to take the place of Propaganda in our regard under the new dispensation. In the first place, there is the Consistory, as it is called, that is to say the assemblage of cardinals with the Pope for the transaction of the business of the Church. The Consistory is public or secret. The public Consistory is open to lower dignitaries and even to the laity and is much in the nature of a court. The secret Consistory is a business meeting in which only Pope and cardinals participate. Here cardinals and bishops are formally appointed, sees and their boundaries marked out, etc. Even under Propaganda all episcopal appointments were proclaimed in Consistory.

"After the Consistory comes the Congregation of the Holy Office, which has charge of watching over the purity of faith and morals and the punishment of offenders. By an act of our Holy Father dated December 17, 1903, the selection of all bishops for Italy and its adjacent islands and all places where there are no concordats or special ordinances is given over to the Holy Office. This means that as we are now removed from the jurisdiction of Propaganda, the next Bishop of Cleveland will be appointed by the Holy Office.

"Besides there is the Congregation of Cardinals for the interpretation of the decisions of the Council of Trent. It has legislative and dispensing power in all matters concerned with the enactments of that council.

"There is also the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, which takes cognizance of the appeals of priests or laity against the Ordinary, of delinquencies, maladministration, disputes, etc., and of the internal and external troubles of religious orders that are worthy of being brought to its notice.

"Of course there are many other congregations which in one way or another have a share in the government of the Church, such as the Congregatio Consistorialis, the Congregation of Rites and Indulgences, and the Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. There are also the offices of the Roman Curia, chief among which in general importance is that of the Secretary of State, who in the days of the Papal States was the Pope's Prime Minister, and who now is charged with the conduct of the diplomatic affairs of the Holy See and is in all public affairs the Pope's representative. He does not seem to have any direct share in the government of the Church, tho he looms up large as the Pope's 'alter ego.' A recent instance in the memory of all of us is the controversy with the French Government, the outcome of which was the violation of the Concordat and the rupture of the relations between Church and State."

A Roman dispatch to the New York *Sun* announces that the Pope's decree has been received with wide-spread approval. The reforms are regarded as radical and complete. The *Corriere d'Italia* (Rome) is quoted as expressing the general sentiment of local Catholics in saying:

"Pius X. enters at once into the ranks of reforming popes. He has proved how keen is his vision for the needs of the Church, how unerring his judgment in the detection of weakness in its organization, and how firm his resolution in applying a remedy. In his reforms he has invariably chosen the most direct path, with the result that he has succeeded in carrying out to universal satisfaction a task of vast magnitude where more timid reformers would only have complicated the numberless issues involved."

HARNACK ON FREE INVESTIGATION

THE great controversy recently raging throughout Europe on the question of Modernism is really concerned with the question of freedom or submission to authority in matters of faith and religion. One party to the controversy puts forth the axiom that truth can only be received by revelation through an authoritative voice. This is tantamount to saying you must believe, or at least assent and obey. The other party declares for the rights of the individual. Every man must ask and answer his own question. He is perfectly at liberty to inquire, to run into error, to rebel against authority, so long as he is sincere and untiring in investigation. Nor will he by free thought commit sin against religion, as some anti-Modernists assert.

Liberty of thought and inquiry and religious faith are quite compatible, says Adolf Harnack, in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). Dr. Harnack is the principal living authority on the history of Christian dogma and is director of the Imperial Library at Berlin. He begins by declaring that Christian faith is twofold in character. It has an ecclesiastical and obligatory side and an individual and free side. It is a mistake to suppose that religion can not exist under this constraint imposed by the authority of the Church. Obedience and submission are distinct parts of religious faith. In this respect the Church, like the State, imposes laws which you may not believe in, but must submit to. Of course the State would like its members to believe in its regulations, and patriotic education is intended to make them do so, but the State is content with their outward loyalty. In the same way genuine piety is often produced by the unquestioning submission of Christians to the creeds and canons of the Church. Some people develop their Christian character best under some sort of constraint and confinement, as the vine best produces its fruit when bound to the espaliers. They need obedience, the spirit of assent, to promote their free development in religion. Yet a time sometimes arrives in the experience of men when this constraint becomes irksome, unnatural, and harmful. Professor Harnack enlarges on this point as follows:

"Meanwhile in this religion of law no man can feel sure that in the course of a pious life the day will not come in which external authority comes into conflict with his individuality. How many Catholic Christians have had this experience! The Christian feels that he can not attain to his highest development under the dictation of authority. Next to religious feeling stands the question as to the actuality and reality of certain things which he has been taught. All the illusions with which a man has been cheating himself concerning the meaning and worth of life must now be abandoned. His real self is no superficial thing, and his soul must now, unencumbered, contemplate its actual cravings and find out for itself the way which is calculated to guide it unto peace. This can only be accomplished in a condition of absolute liberty. Any compulsion would defeat the success of this effort. Any submission to the dictation of another in this matter is the betrayal of a

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man's own religion. For the highest type of religion and the highest type of liberty are inseparable; it is only in the atmosphere which they supply that a true life can be lived."

As Dante says that doubt springs up at the foot of the tree of life, so, declares Professor Harnack, honest error never does any harm, and free inquiry, free thought is of the very essence of religion. To check such liberty is to kill real religion. To quote further:

"Thus it comes to pass that there can be no real conflict between the highest type of religion and freedom of inquiry, and for the fulness of this freedom religion itself shows the most jealous anxiety. This liberty is the glory, as it is the expression, of the highest type of personal character, and to deny liberty of inquiry in all fields of objective and subjective knowledge would be to undermine the very foundations of existence. The fear that such liberty delivers up the keys of truth's fortress into the hands of error is of little account. The profoundest error springs from the fact that people have not felt the need of freer thought and reasoning with themselves. All errors correct themselves. Truth is never afraid of error. Truth fears nothing but treachery and self-deceit. Genuine errors are but halting-places on the road of truth. All dictation, all orders and prohibitions are delusive in this connection. Liberty must act in absolutely unshackled alliance with inquiry and the pursuit of learning. A man must possess it absolutely or have it not at all. A half freedom is bondage and nothing less. Religion of the highest type can not exist under such false freedom, for truth and genuineness are paramount in religion. Religion would rather die for her liberty than allow herself to be fettered into subserviency."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW RELIGIOUS OFFICE

AN office analogous to that of superintendent of schools has been instituted by the churches of New Haven. The officer filling this position is the first, thinks the New Haven *Register*, to be formally employed as "a general church-worker under the title of director of religious work." A little more than a year ago, by concerted action of the churches of the city, this step in organization for effective and practical religious work was taken, and the experimental efforts have proven so successful that the office will now be put upon a permanent basis, "with a director whose natural abilities and education make it fair to call him an expert in the work." *The Register*, thinking that, church-wise, New Haven is thus placed "in advance of any city in the country," gives these further facts about the man and the place:

"In Rev. Harold Hunting the committee feels justified in the confidence that it has one of the best men for the purpose which the country can afford, and that under his direction, which it is hoped may be permanent, the churches of New Haven may make great progress and do powerful work.

"It would be impossible in brief space to give more than the merest outline of the work which this director is to do. The times of hit-or-miss, of desultory church-work, are no more. This is the day of church organization, not merely for the sake of organization, but for practical results. The Sunday-school is no longer just a place where children may gather each Sunday, but a place where young and old shall learn the Bible as it is, and get the rudiments of experience in church-work. The church's existence in the community can no longer be incidental. It is there to make its bit of the world better in definite and practical ways, or it might as well not be there at all. The twentieth-century church is to reach people, high and low, rich and poor, in its legitimate field. Such work can not be done without organization. The pastor must have a helper, and he should be a trained helper, who can organize the Sunday-school and all the other working forces, who shall know the best of modern methods and how to communicate them to others. This is a part of the work of the religious director. All the churches in the federation, some of whom could not afford assistant pastors and paid Sunday-school superintendents, are to have the benefit of his work. It only remains for the members of all the churches to cooperate, whereupon we shall see definite and broadly benefical results for the whole city."

MISSIONARY WORK SOCIALIZED

THE significance of the Pan-Anglican Congress lately held in London, so far as can be judged at present, lies in the fact that missionary equipment is no longer looked upon in any technical way. This is the impression of an American observer who writes in *The Churchman* (New York). "The missions of Christianity," he writes, "are, from the point of view of the Pan-Anglican Congress, practically coextensive with Christianity itself." The wide variety of subjects assigned to the various sectional meetings, and the broad scope of the discussions they actually stimulated, contrasted with "the missionary technic accepted as adequate forty or fifty years ago," enforce this view. The writer continues:

"The world is learning sympathy—not a sympathy of sentiment, but a sympathy which means strenuous work in preparation and in execution. The missionary to-day does not go out with his confessional standards as he once did, simply dividing the world into the Christian saved and the heathen lost, expecting his work to be completed when the Bible has been translated, or when his converts have learnt the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. The Pan-Anglican Congress, if it has done nothing else than this, has given unmistakable, undeniable proof that missions demand education, statesmanship, and wisdom, not piety or good intentions alone. Missionaries used to be held up to the world, perhaps with some justice, as examples of narrow-mindedness and unintelligence; they must be looked upon now as having the same qualities in handling all the real facts of life as are called for in the business world of to-day. The missionary is being taught to understand the complexities of national character; he is being instructed that the world of scholarship has a message for him, no matter on what remote edge of civilization he may dwell.

"Missionary work is being revolutionized because it is being socialized. The part the Church is taking in this great forward movement for making the Kingdom of Christ a reality among men has been notably and forcibly revealed in the Pan-Anglican Congress. In this is an achievement that passes beyond the bounds of any criticism of details. It thrusts into the background the question whether the Congress has settled permanently those features which count for success in great religious gatherings."

In summarizing the part played by American representatives at the Congress this writer observes that "the American Church shares with the Colonial churches the honors of the meetings so far as non-English members are taken into account." That this was the point of view of English Churchmen may be seen, this writer thinks, from a remark of the London *Guardian*: "If our visitors from the American and the Colonial churches were as much interested in us as we were in them, and as grateful for a closer friendship, then the Congress will have been of real service." Of the part taken by American representatives the writer says:

"It is impossible here to give a list of the Americans who presided over meetings, were on the lists of prescribed speakers, or took part in the debates. We have already noticed how the Bishop of Massachusetts was selected in the place of Bishop Gore to act as chairman at one of the most crowded and popular meetings in Albert Hall, that which discust Christianity and Socialism. A sectional meeting practically assigned to the American Church was that on race problems in America. The Archbishop of the West Indies seems to have been the only speaker not a citizen of the United States. On such subjects as sweated industries, housing and family life, Christianity and Socialism, the priesthood of the laity, the ministry of men and women, church finance, men's societies and brotherhoods, the comity of missions, race problems in China and Japan, the convictions of the American Church, were worthily and effectively presented by numbers of speakers, either in prepared papers or informally in debate."

The opportunity was offered "direct and immediate," we read further, "for members of the American Church to measure themselves by standards different from their own, as well as to make real contributions positively from their own point of view to Pan-Anglican thought." Or matters affecting the intellectual life and

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interests of the Church, however, "it is to be regretted that the Congress was obliged to recognize a truth so often plainly brought out in recent years, that leadership in the field still remain absent from the Church in America." We read in continuation:

"It is true that in the section that discust Christian philosophy Christian Science was taken up by more than one American speaker, and also, that on the subject of agnosticism and pantheism the Bishop of Rhode Island and Dr. Hayes, of the General Seminary, were both heard. But on such topics as Christianity in relation to Eastern regions, Christianity and science, the critical study of the New Testament, the presentation of Christian faith to non-Christian minds, literary work in connection with foreign missions, no American representative appears to have taken part. The debate on 'Things Essential and Non-essential' was almost entirely left to England and its colonies. Dr. Grosvenor, of New York, seemed to be the only American who participated. He put himself on record frankly and plainly in favor of freedom of scholarship and intellectual research."

CAN RELIGION BE TAUGHT IN OUR SCHOOLS?

THOSE who believe in religion as a natural expression of human experience must devote themselves to the development of the ideas of life which lie implicit in our still new science and our still newer democracy. In these efforts the question of the relation of religion to our system of education only can be solved, thinks Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University. People so convinced, he declares, "must interest themselves in the transformation of those institutions which still bear the dogmatic and feudal stamp (and which do not?) till they are in accord with these ideas; and in performing this service, it is their business to do what they can to prevent all public educational agencies from being employed in ways which inevitably impede the recognition of the spiritual import of science and of democracy, and hence of that type of religion which will be the fine flower of the modern spirit's achievement." Only so much of practical direction does this writer offer toward the solution of the vexed problem of teaching religion in the public schools. His paper in *The Hibbert Journal* (July, Boston) is a philosophical examination of the question with a view to ascertaining whether such teaching could be fitted to the already established pedagogical conceptions that underlie our school work. Tho the conclusions are mainly negative, it may interest our readers to see how the difficulties present themselves to the mind of the philosopher. The first difficulty is stated as belonging to the nature of religion. Thus:

"We have got to teach *something* as religion, and that means practically *some* religion. Which? In America, at least, the answer cannot be summarily given even as Christianity in general. Our Jewish fellow citizens not only have the same 'hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions' as the Christians, but, like them, they pay taxes, vote, and serve on school boards. But we should not be very much better off even if it were a question of Christianity alone. *Which* Christianity? Oriental in its origin, it has been Latinized and Germanized, and there are even those who have dreamed of humanizing it."

The problem is complex, he asserts, "as respects the process of learning, of coming to know." He asks:

"What shall knowledge of religion as an outcome of instruction mean to-day? Shall it mean the conversion of character into spirituality? Shall it mean the accumulation of information *about* religion? Or are there those who still believe in some magic power resident in memorized words, phrases, and facts of transmitting themselves into personal insight, the development of fundamental mood, and the formation of permanent attitudes toward experiences?"

The problem still increases in difficulty when, we are told, knowledge is considered from the side of its method and from the standpoint of what it takes to get something worthy to be called knowledge. The writer asks:

"Can those who take the philosophic and historic view of religion as a flower and fruition of the human spirit in a congenial atmosphere tolerate the incongruity involved in 'teaching' such an intimate and originally vital matter by external and formal methods? And can those who hold that true religion is something externally imported tolerate any other methods? Is it not confusion to seek a reconciliation of two such disparate ideas?

"Already the spirit of our schooling is permeated with the feeling that every subject, every topic, every fact, every profest truth must submit to a certain publicity and impartiality. All proffered samples of learning must go to the same assay-room and be subjected to common tests. It is the essence of all dogmatic faiths to hold that any such 'show-down' is sacrilegious and perverse. The characteristic of religion, from their point of view, is that it is—intellectually—secret, not public; peculiarly revealed, not generally known; authoritatively declared, not communicated and tested in ordinary ways. What is to be done about this increasing antinomy between the standard for coming to know in other subjects of the school, and coming to know in religious matters? I am far from saying that the antinomy is an inherent one, or that the day may not come when religion will be so thoroughly naturalized in the hearts and minds of men that it can be considered publicly, openly, and by common tests, even among religious people. But it is pertinent to point out that, as long as religion is conceived as it now is conceived by the great majority of profest religionists, there is something self-contradictory in speaking of education in religion in the same sense in which we speak of education in topics where the method of free inquiry has made its way. The 'religious' would be the last to be willing that either the history or the content of religion should be taught in this spirit; while those to whom the scientific standpoint is not a merely technical device, but is the embodiment of integrity of mind, must protest against its being taught in any other spirit."

As to the "teachers" these further questions are asked:

"Where are the experts in religion? and where are the authoritative teachers? There are theologians; do we want theology taught? There are historians, but I fear the day has not come when the history of religion can be taught as history. Here precisely is one of those fields of clarification and criticism where much labor needs to be done, and where the professional religionist is one of the most serious obstacles to reckon with, since a wider and deeper historic knowledge would overthrow his traditional basis.

"There are preachers and catechists, but, unless we are committed to some peculiar faith or institution, it is not exhortation or discipline of this sort that constitutes religious instruction. There are psychologists; but is introspection our aim? There remains, indeed, the corps of faithful, more or less well prepared, hard-working, and hard-worked teachers. This brings us to the crux of the whole matter. Is religion a thing so specialized, so technical, so 'informational' that, like geography or history or grammar, it may be taught at special hours, times, and places by those who have properly 'got it up,' and been approved as persons of fit character and adequate professional training? . . . . . .

"We do not find it feasible or desirable to put upon the regular teachers the burden of teaching a subject which has the nature of religion. The alternative plan of parceling out pupils among religious teachers drawn from their respective churches and denominations brings us up against exactly the matter which has done most to discredit the churches, and to discredit the cause, not perhaps of religion, but of organized and institutional religion: the multiplication of rival and competing religious bodies, each with its private inspiration and outlook. Our schools, in bringing together those of different nationalities, languages, traditions, and creeds, in assimilating them together upon the basis of what is common and public in endeavor and achievement, are performing an infinitely significant religious work. They are promoting the social unity out of which in the end genuine religious unity must grow. Shall we interfere with this work? shall we run the risk of undoing it by introducing into education a subject which can be taught only by segregating pupils and turning them over at special hours to separate representatives of rival faiths? This would be deliberately to adopt a scheme which is predicated upon the maintenance of social divisions in just the matter, religion, which is empty and futile save as it expresses the basic unities of life."

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PAY OF COLLEGE PROFESSORS

IT is not strange that the possibility of teaching seldom presents itself seriously nowadays to the best students in a large graduating class, observes the writer of a pamphlet just issued by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. "The fiscal arrangements of the profession of college-teaching are just such as would attract a mediocre person who did not expect that in any other activity the world held out to him very much." So the writer, President Pritchett, of the Foundation, states, without implying that the profession is filled with men of this stamp. He rather aims to enforce the fact that "the need for large prizes is pressing," stating, by way of comparisons, that "good, plodding men who attend diligently to their profession, but who are without unusual ability, often obtain in middle life an income considerably higher than a man of the greatest genius can receive in an American professor's chair." The pamphlet here quoted from contains the results of an investigation made for the Foundation into the financial status of the college professor in America and in Germany. His status in this country is presented in these words:

"The average salary of a full professor in the one hundred leading institutions varies from $1,350 to nearly $4,800, the average being somewhere near $2,500. In other words, the full professor in the one hundred institutions in the United States and Canada which are financially strongest receives on the average an annual compensation of approximately $2,500. These statistics show, in brief, that an American teacher who has gone through college, taken a post-graduate course, and prepared himself for the profession of teaching, may hope to obtain at the age of twenty-eight a salary of $1,250, at thirty-one a salary of $1,750, at thirty-three a salary of $2,250, and at thirty-five—at which age the able man will have gained his professorship—a salary of $2,500."

On the other hand—

"The German university professor may expect in time a far greater financial and social reward than comes to his American colleague. He has, furthermore, a place of far greater security and with full protection for old age and for his wife and children. The German practise is particularly in contrast with that in the United States by reason of the fact that it includes a scale of remuneration which can fit a wide scale of merit. The struggling privat-docent has a bare living, but the better known teacher may hope to get a financial return comparable with that of a well-established lawyer or physician.

"On the other hand, there is a marked contrast in the length of preparation to which the German professor submits in comparison with that of the American. A German who possesses such ability that he may expect in due time to become a full professor and who prepares himself for university-teaching must expect to study until the age of thirty with no financial return, to study and teach as a docent till nearly thirty-six with an annual remuneration of less than $200, and to teach from thirty-six to forty-one with an annual remuneration of from $600 to $2,000, by which time he may become a full professor and will continue to receive his salary until his death. In other words, the road to a professorship in a German university involves a period of training and of self-denial far longer and more exacting than that to which the American professor submits."

The pamphlet states that tenure of office is becoming more secure, altho the American professor has not yet received the measure of security and freedom of expression which the professor in some European universities has. Appointments, it is shown, are made by trustees of the institutions, as a rule, upon recommendation of the president. Nearly all American institutions, according to the bulletin, have developed a system of inbreeding under which young graduates are appointed assistants and then advanced to instructorships, and later are promoted to the faculty. In striking contrast to this system is that in use in Italy. On this point the bulletin says:

"When a vacancy occurs in an Italian university the Minister of Public Instruction advertises the vacancy in the journal of the department, and bulletins announcing the existence of the vacancy are posted in universities or in other places likely to attract the notice of possible candidates. Any person may apply for the position. His application must be accompanied by certain biographical information, together with a complete statement of his record as a teacher and of his scientific or literary activities. His publications must accompany the application. All applications must be made within a certain date.

"In order to decide between the applicants a jury is selected, the faculty of each university in the country being invited to vote for members of the jury, these being necessarily professors of the same subjects or of a kindred subject to that in which the vacancy occurs. Each faculty votes for five jurors. The Minister of Public Instruction chooses five names from among the ten having the highest votes. The applications of the candidates are then turned over to this jury. They report to the Minister three names in the order of merit, and the appointment is offered to the first; if he refuses, to the second; and if he refuses, to the third. In exceptional cases the faculty of the institution in which the vacancy occurs may request the filling of the vacancy by a direct call to another professor of the same subject in another university.

"In Germany, when a vacancy occurs in a chair, the faculty submits nominations to the sovereign, who either approves one of those proposed or appoints a scholar of his own selection. Regarding this the bulletin says:

"'The professor, when appointed, is required to announce one public or free lecture course of one hour each week. He must also announce one private or fee lecture course, which may be from two to six hours weekly. These are the only obligations resting upon him. Other fee lectures he can announce at will. The professor has entire freedom in arranging his courses and choosing his own lecture subjects. . . . His income is a total usually composed of (1) a salary attached to his professorship, (2) a personal supplement, (3) a residence or a residence indemnity, (4) all or part of the fees paid by the students for his courses, and (5) a part of the more general fees paid by students to the university (faculty fees, examination fees, diploma fees, etc.). The receipts from fees often exceed those from all sources combined.'

"His income has been computed to be about 50 per cent. greater than that of his fellows in the United States. As the financial management of the universities is in the hands of the Government the head of the faculty has duties quite unlike those of an American college president, whose position is analogous to that of a railroad president and consists in carrying out the financial policy of the corporation."

In comment upon the situation with us the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"It is obvious from this bulletin that the professor's salary suffers from the multiplication of educational plants and the needless duplication of instruction. For instance, Iowa contains six institutions for higher education organically connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church; their total revenue is about one-fifth that of the State university. Till recently, four other colleges in Iowa were under Presbyterian control; their incomes aggregated the income of Haverford or Lafayette. Similar conditions are found all over the country. Such duplication is ruinous to scholarship and salaries alike. Ten institutions must hire ten differnet men to teach one subject, which might be taught by one man in one institution to much greater advantage. One annual salary of ten one-thousand-dollar men would pay for two years almost any famous scholar in the country. Even great universities are extravagant in duplicating instructors in recondite subjects, such as Old Portuguese or Icelandic; true economy would suggest an interchange. In smaller institutions duplication means poor salaries, cheap men, poor instruction, cheap degrees, ultimately—discredit to the whole profession. One remedy for mediocrity in higher education is to prune away the starveling undergrowth of educational plants, so that the remaining institutions may receive adequate financial nourishment. . . . . .

"It is perfectly true, as President Pritchett says, that the attractiveness of the teacher's profession depends not upon pudding or praise, but upon the 'love of teaching itself and the opportunity for scholarship.' There is, however, a growing recognition that the best teachers and the best scholars, even, are men who have something of the wisdom of this world. The best men will not care to sacrifice a library, Europe, the education of their children, to the love of teaching. If men of the abilities of a first-class lawyer or physician are to be kept in the universities, the financial status of the professor must improve at the upper end."

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"FIRST NIGHTS" AT THE METROPOLITAN

THE vitality of Gounod's opera may be estimated in some degree by Mr. Krehbiel's assertion that "twenty-five years ago there was no opera in the current repertory comparable in popularity with 'Faust.'" He might, he admits, be told that "neither is there to-day." In which case he confesses that he will neither gainsay his informant nor permit the fact to give him heart-burnings. These observations occur in the course of some historical articles now running in the New York *Tribune* covering the twenty-five years of opera since the opening of the Metropolitan. In his treatment of the first season, in the issue of July 12, it will be seen that tho "Faust" and other operatic favorites are still with us, the persons that animated those works have all, save Mme. Sembrich, become merely memories. The first opera sung in the new house was "Faust," and the *Marguerite* of that occasion was Mme. Christine Nilsson, a "factor of tremendous puissance," declares the writer, contributing to the popularity of Gounod's work. He goes on in the reminiscent vein:

CHRISTINE NILSSON,
as *Marguerite*,
Who sang the part first in the Grand Opéra, Paris, and in New York set the standard by which for a long time all subsequent representations of the character were judged.

SOFIA SCALCHI,
as *Siebel*,
Who never had more than one rival in this part so far as New-Yorkers are concerned, viz., Annie Louise Cary.

"No singer who is still a living memory was so intimately associated in the local mind with Gounod's masterpiece as she whose good fortune it had been to recreate the character of *Marguerite* when, on March 3, 1869, the opera in a remodeled form was transferred from the Théâtre Lyrique to the Grand Opéra in Paris. Coming to New York soon afterward, it was she who set the standard by which, for a long time, all subsequent representatives of the character were judged. With her, Mme. Scalchi (who never had more than one rival in the part of *Siebel* so far as New-Yorkers are concerned, viz., Annie Louise Cary) and Signor Campanini (the most popular *Faust* who has ever sung in New York) in the company, it was no wonder that the opera was chosen for performance on the opening night at the Metropolitan Opera House on October 22, 1883. The opera was sung in Italian, no manager's fancy having yet attained such a conception as that all operas ought to be sung in the languages in which they were composed—and might be; for this reason the names in the cast, tho given in their familiar French forms, may be transliterated into Italian if so they will better please the reader. The cast then was as follows: *Marguerite*, Mme. Nilsson; *Siebel*, Mme. Scalchi; *Martha*, Mlle. Lablache (whose mother had been expected to appear in the part, but was prevented by judicial injunction); *Faust*, Signor Campanini; *Valentine*, Signor Del Puente; *Mephistopheles*, Signor Novaro."

The event as a strictly artistic performance is shown to have been not of the first importance. It "did not differ materially from many which had taken place in the Academy of Music when the same artists took part." The principal artists had indeed "been heard in the opera many times when their powers were greater." We read further:

"Mme. Nilsson had been thirteen years before the American public, and tho in this period her art had grown in dignity and nobility, her voice had lost the fresh bloom of its youth and her figure had begun to take on matronly contours. Still, she was a great favorite, and hers was an extraordinary triumph, the outburst of popular approbation coming, as was to have been expected, in the garden scene of the opera. Referring to my review of the performance which appeared in *The Tribune* of the next day, I note that till that moment there had been little enthusiasm. After she had sung the scintillant waltz, however, 'the last film of ice that had held the public in decorous check was melted, and an avalanche of plaudits overwhelmed the fair singer. Bouquets rained from the boxes, and baskets of flowers were piled over the footlights till it seemed as if there was to be no end. In the midst of the floral gifts there was also handed up a magnificent velvet casket enclosing a wreath of gold bay leaves and berries, ingeniously contrived to be extended into a girdle to be worn in the classic style, and two gold brooch medallions, bearing the profiles of Tragedy and Comedy, with which the girdle was to be fastened. The donor was not mentioned, but an inscription told that the gift was in commemoration of the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House.' Signor Campanini had spent the year before the opening in retirement, hoping to repair the ravages made in his voice by the previous seasons at the Academy of Music, and, I regret to say, possibly his careless mode of life. His faults had been conspicuous for several seasons, and the hoped-for amendment did not discover itself. 'Occasionally the old-time sweetness, and again occasionally the old-time manly ring, were apparent in his notes, but they were always weighted down by the evidences of labor; and the brilliancy of the upper tones with which he used to fire an audience into uncontrollable enthusiasm was gone.'"

The second night of the Metropolitan's first season witnessed the American début of Mme. Sembrich in "Lucia di Lammermoor." It was almost at the beginning of her career, she "being little known outside of Athens, where she made her début; Dresden, where she had sung in German, and London." "All the good qualities," continues the historian, "which have since been extolled hundreds of times by the critics of the New-York newspapers, were noticeable in her first representation." Mr. Krehbiel turns back to the files of *The Tribune* to see what he wrote "while under the spell of her witching art," and finds this:

"'Mme. Sembrich is a lovely singer—lovely of person, of address, of voice; and her artistic acquirements, in the limited field in which Donizetti's opera called them into activity, at least, are of the highest rank. Her style is exquisite, and plainly the outgrowth of a thoroughly musical nature. It unites some of the highest elements of art. Such reposefulness of manner, such smoothness and facility in execution, such perfect balance of tone and refinement of expression can be found only in one richly endowed with deep musical feeling and ripe artistic intelligence. She carries her voice wondrously well throughout a wide register, and

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from her lowest note to her highest there is the same quality of tone. It is a voice of fine texture, too; it has a velvety softness, yet is brilliant; and tho not magnetic in the same degree as the voices of other singers still before the puplic, it has a fine, sympathetic vein. It awakens echoes of Mme. Patti's organ, but has warmer life-blood in it.'

"Of the musicianly qualities of this charming singer, recognized on this first acquaintance, we were to have a demonstration before her departure which was in the highest degree surprizing. Sympathy for Mr. Abbey in his great losses, and admiration for the self-sacrificing manner in which he adhered to all his obligations to them as well as to the public, led the directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company to offer him a benefit concert. At this entertainment, which was successful beyond anything that local records had to show up to that time, the profits amounting to $16,000, Mme. Sembrich sang an aria, then came upon the stage and played a violin obligato to Mme. Nilsson's performance of the familiar Bach-Gounod 'Ave Maria'; again she appeared, and this time played a Chopin Mazourka on the pianoforte. In every instance she was the complete artist, and the public, who had been charmed by her witcheries as Mozart's *Zerlina* and melted by the pathos of her singing in the last act of 'La Traviata,' were at a loss to say if she had shown herself a greater artist in song or in instrumental music, as a pianist or violinist. It was not until many years after she had returned to Europe to continue her operatic triumphs in St. Petersburg, Madrid, Vienna, Paris, and Berlin that I learned the story of her life and with it the secret of her musical versatility: how she had started life as a player of the pianoforte and violin with her father at dances in the houses of the wealthy folk in her native town in Poland, gone to the Conservatory in Lemberg to study the pianoforte, been taken to the Conservatory at Vienna by Professor Stengel (then her teacher, now her husband), because there was nothing left in his system of instruction from which she could profit, and there been advised to study singing instead of the pianoforte with Liszt, as her proud teacher had fondly hoped. It was Professor Epstein who gave the world one of the greatest singers of our generation, but in doing so he robbed it of a pianist of doubtless equal caliber. So far as I know, the story of Mme. Sembrich is without a parallel."

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ITALO CAMPANINI,

The most popular *Faust* who has ever sung in New York.

REAL LIFE AND FORBIDDEN FRUIT

TWO "commonly confused" tendencies of our time in literature ought to be clearly distinguished. So thinks Mr. Richard Burton, the poet and essayist who defines these tendencies as "that which portrays grim and unpleasant aspects of life for the purpose of arousing serious discussion, and that which handles forbidden fruit for its salacious attraction." One class is "represented by writers like Ibsen and Tolstoy; the other by a book like 'Three Weeks' *et id genus omne*." To lump together these quite distinct manifestations in a wholesome condemnation as is "frequently the mistake of well-meaning folk," is "utterly unfair to the noble writers who wish to talk frankly of human life in books, in order that it may be understood and bettered by those living it." Mr. Burton, writing in *The Bellman* (Minneapolis), shows how some of the reading public view "the grave, great books that clear the social air." Thus:

"In Ibsen's 'An Enemy of the People,' when *Dr. Stockman* learns that his town, a popular spa, is furnishing water to its patrons that is really contaminated, he would at once announce it to his fellow townsmen, that they may rectify the rottenness. To his intense surprize, being an idealist, he finds that because their pockets are tapped, they would hush up the truth, and, moreover, regard him as a nuisance, a public menace, not a savior at all.

"The attitude toward *Stockman* is exactly that of a portion of the reading public toward the grave, great books that clear the social air. The commonest complaint heard against them is that they are 'unpleasant'; as if unpleasant things were not salutary, at times.

"Lurking behind this limited and deplorable view is the false theory of art which claims that it should be naught but 'amusing,' in the lightest and shallowest sense. 'We can go to political economy or medicine for our preachments and our pathology,' cry these objectors, and spontaneous applause always follows this *ad-captandum* appeal.

"Unquestionably, art should furnish pleasure, and literary art is no exception to the rule. But while it should be based firmly on the appeal to the esthetic sense and minister to our enjoyment, it is an absurd curtailment of the higher offices of art or literature, not to allow it to instruct and enlarge and uplift, as well. Deny this, and, presto, you rule out of court most of the permanent masterpieces and masters of the world. It is a child's view rather than a man's which talks this nothing-but-the-pleasant kind of talk. And to yield to it is simply to emasculate literature."

There is in mankind a safe instinct, "which reacts from the impure, the suggestive, the base." He continues:

"It can always be trusted, whether found in the young or old. The unpleasant in a book which means evil for evil's sake should be kept out of literature even as it should out of life, and there has been far too much concession to it in our time, whether from indifference, ignorance, or secret liking. A common trick is to pretend that the questionable piece of literature is in some way a good lesson, or so fine as art that its subject or license of treatment may be overlooked. The jail is none too bad a place for the people who produce that kind of rot and then try to sugar-coat it.

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MARCELLA SEMBRICH,

At the time of her New-York début. At the present day.

The musical history of Mme. Sembrich, says Mr. Krehbiel, is without a parallel.

And in time to come they will be put in jail far more freely than they are now.

"Nor is it difficult to discriminate between literature that is sound and acceptable, tho it may be somber, and that which is unwholesome and specious. It all depends on two things: the

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kind of author behind the book, and his aim as a writer; really, this simmers down to just one thing, since an aim is but the expression of a personality. Let us say, then, that if there be a really fine character with a noble purpose back of a piece of literature, the result can only be good. Figs from figs and thistles from thistles, that is the law. The subject, as subject, has nothing to do with it. A fine subject can be smutted by a dirty author, and, contrariwise, the subject seemingly impossible can be so lifted up as to offer the world a superb spiritual lesson.

"If this distinction could be generally made and the principle back of it grasped, a lot of flabby criticism of literature would be checked and books be read to more profit, with no diminution of the pleasure properly to be got out of them.

"It all comes to this: there are two conceptions of literature fundamentally opposite: that which declares that form is everything and that it settles the question of literary worth; the other, which proclaims that substance as well as form counts, that not only technic, but height of intellectual and moral accomplishment, goes to the result which we call good, or great, or bad. Accept theory No. 1, and you admit as admirable much that is low-pitched and tainted. Stand by theory No. 2, and you let into the little demense, where the leaders walk, that only which is skilful and high. You conceive of literature in a way to make it of wide and beneficial influence among the children of men, and not the mere plaything of a cult.

"In a word, you restore to a noble power its finer, larger implication, lost sight of when attention is given alone to that which interests the craftsman and specialist rather than the general reader. And you kill forever the chance of the writer who would, under the pretext of art, dodge his moral responsibilities and debase the standards of a high and worthy profession. Nor, it may be added, should the author who gives us the grim, even from the best of motives, forget that there is a time to laugh also in literature, as in life, and that we need now and again the radiant sunshine of good cheer in some tonic volume that, looking aside from the tragic, sees the glad and tells the truth about it."

ROSTAND'S NEW PLAY

THE sensation of the coming theatrical season bids fair to be the production of Rostand's new play in verse with the title of "Chanticleer." The sensation promises to be international, for rumor has it that simultaneous with the first production in Paris will be its presentation in English in London and in New York. It is now eight years since Mme. Bernhardt brought out Rostand's previous drama, the Napoleonic play called "L'Aiglon," and the interval has been spent by the author, so reports have it, in destroying and rewriting various versions of the new drama. To these acts he was led, says an account in *The Daily Mail* (London), by jealousy of "his reputation as the greatest dramatist of his generation." The world's rights in the play have been secured by Messrs. Jean Coquelin and Hertz, the managers of the Porte Sainte-Martin Théâtre, in Paris, for which they have paid $50,000 on account of the author's royalties. Not only in the matter of price is the play unique, as the following shows:

"Its title, 'Chanticleer,' gives an index to its character, but would hardly convey the fact that not a single human being figures in the cast! This is comprized entirely of birds and animals, the ordinary denizens of a farmyard, in which the scene of the play is laid.

"The common farmyard cock is the hero of this poetic drama, and a fine hero, too, since M. Coquelin *aîné* is to interpret him in Paris. The golden pheasant is the heroine, and, when it is added that its gorgeous plumage will conceal the personality of Mme. Simone le Bargy; that M. Jean Coquelin is to growl poetry as the old watch-dog, and that many actors scarcely less renowned on the boulevards are to assume disguises no less fantastic, it is apparent that all the ingredients of a very pretty plot have been selected.

"Into the details of the story it would be unfair to enter at present, but it may at least be hinted that the plot hinges on the jealousies of this animal kingdom. In spite of the limitations with which he has here surrounded himself, M. Rostand has woven around his fantastic scheme a web of poetry, of drama, and of philosophy which all who have been privileged to hear it unhesitatingly declare to be a unique piece of dramatic literature—exquisitely written, and ordered with an amazing sense of dramatic effect.

"The mental hurdles which the dramatist has set up are easy work, however, compared with the physical impediments which he has set in the path of the actors. Not merely have they to impersonate birds—they must be as such. Only the actor's face and voice will be left to him, but in spite of apparent difficulties every one concerned looks forward to a triumph."

THE FIRST ISRAELITE SENIOR WRANGLER

THE Senior Wranglership at Cambridge, the highest academic distinction attainable at an English university, was this year awarded to a Russian Jew named Selig Brodetsky. The award, to be sure, was shared by him with a young Englishman; nevertheless, the honor is the more remarkable, thinks the New York *Sun*, for in a sense seldom paralleled he has been indebted to himself alone for every step in his upward progress. The son of a poor emigrant from Odessa to East London, he could not speak English when he arrived in England at the age of five. From the start, it is said, he has been handicapped by the extreme indigence of his family. His course up to this time, his twentieth year, is thus traced in *The Sun*:

"We are told that he first began to acquire the rudiments of an education at the Jewish Free School in 1895, which he left five years later with a scholarship which secured for him five years' tuition at the Cowper Street Central Foundation School. In 1902 he was placed first in all London for the London County Council Intermediate Scholarship, altho he was the youngest student who at the time presented himself for examination. His success entitled him to a five years' scholarship at Cowper Street School, and three years later he passed the Cambridge Senior Local examination, obtaining a prize of £10 and another scholarship of £40 annually for three years. In the same year (1905) he gained the Senior Antony Death exhibition, tenable at one of the two chief English universities for three years, the exhibition being worth £60 a year for the purposes of education and £30 a year for the expenses of outfit. In August of the same year he passed the Board of Education Honors Mathematics examination, winning the bronze medal for the highest place in the first division of the first class, besides securing first-class honors in physics at the intermediate examination for Bachelor of Science and the first place in the Senior examination for Cambridge Locals, which carried a prize of £12. Soon afterward he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, holding at the time the Senior Death exhibition already mentioned (£90), a senior London County Council scholarship of £40 and a mathematical scholarship of £60, each tenable for three years, the three collectively amounting to £190 a year. How he profited by his opportunities at Trinity, Cambridge, is sufficiently attested by his attainment of a Senior Wranglership. We take it that when all the conditions and disabilities are considered this must be recognized as one of the most notable achievements ever credited to a young man in the field of science.

"We shall follow with interest the future career of this Jewish Senior Wrangler. Will he go into politics and strive to follow in the footsteps of his coreligionist Benjamin Disraeli, who never had any such educational advantages? Will he enter the bar and emulate the professional triumphs of Farrer Herschell, the son of a Polish Jew, who, however, was converted to Christianity and married the daughter of an Edinburgh merchant? The religious tests then applied to undergraduates prevented Farrer Herschell from matriculation at either Oxford or Cambridge, but he obtained a B.A. degree at London Univeristy. After being called to the bar he became successively Queen's Counsel, Recorder of Carlisle, Solicitor-General, and Lord High Chancellor, a post which he twice occupied.

"Or will the first Israelite Senior Wrangler devote his remarkable talents for the higher mathematics and for scientific investigation to the field of astronomical or physical research? Whatever the choice that he shall make, we may be tolerably certain that Selig Brodetsky will be heard from again."

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MISS CAROLINE HAZARD, President of Wellesley College. ALICE FREEMAN PALMER, President of Wellesley, 1880–87. PRESIDENT TAYLOR, Of Vassar College. MISS M. CARY THOMAS, President of Bryn Mawr. MISS WOOLLEY, President of Mount Holyoke College.

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IN THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD

"WHICH COLLEGE FOR THE BOY?"

JOHN CORBIN, author of "An American at Oxford," and who has been dramatic critic of two New York morning newspapers, has recently published in Boston a book under the above title, which at this season should be of interest to many parents. Mr. Corbin does not aim so much to answer the question definitely as to furnish his readers with specific information about several colleges from which to form their own conclusions. Nor does he write of all the prominent American colleges and universities, but rather of certain typical ones.

Princeton, which is described as "a collegiate university," is declared not to be in any real sense of the word a university at all, nor likely to become one. While it has departments dealing with special technical courses, they together do not include more than two hundred of the students. It is the aim of Princeton to cultivate not science, but the man, each pupil being dealt with "as an individual from the outset." Mr. Corbin quotes the remark of a prominent leader in the faculty that Princeton "takes boys out of the world, dominates them for four years, and returns them to the world grown men, formed, as well as nourished, by their alma mater." Princeton lies in a town which "never would have existed except for it," secluded among green meadows and beneath blue skies, nature having "predestined it to the purity and healthiness of college life." The ideal of student life there is "organized democracy." Even social life is one vast democratic organization where each person has an equal chance for all desirable distinctions. A boy of humble parentage may go to Princeton and "by mere virtue of character and ability do everything and be everything." All in all Mr. Corbin finds no institution of learning which has excelled Princeton "in inspiring its undergraduates with manly simplicity and earnestness."

Harvard, of which Mr. Corbin is a graduate, is called "a Germanized university," where the dominant spirit is "an austere, even sacrificial, devotion to pure science." It teaches all the recognized arts, sciences, and professions, many of the departments being of the first rank, and all of them strong. But this was not always true of Harvard. It was Charles W. Eliot who transformed it from "a typical English college" into an institution which "in spirit and scope compares not unfavorably with the foremost universities of Germany." It was in 1869 that Eliot became president, —"a splendid, if portentous, figure; this young chemist of thirty-five took our oldest and largest university in his palm and has held it there with mastery unimpaired for almost forty years." Out of a total of 3,234 students at Harvard in the college proper, less than 300, "or about one in eight, are pursuing either Greek or Latin, and many of these only select a single course or two." Mr. Corbin states this fact as if with regret, pointing out the great need in America "for an impulse away from materialism and toward higher standards of living—moral, intellectual, and spiritual." At Harvard he finds a tendency toward a new goal, "the union of the spirit of pure science with that of the ripest humanity."

Michigan is "the Middle Eastern university," but draws its students from the same number of States and Territories as Yale, and is now pressing Harvard close for first place, having in all departments 4,571 students, or about one thousand more than Yale. From the outset Michigan has striven toward the German ideal of pure science, altho in practise "it has been obliged to give most of its instruction in technology and in the liberal arts and professions." Among State institutions it is remarkable for being "so broadly representative and so liberal," and yet it is "among the most chaotic of our universities"; it has no "dominant progressive policy." Two factions prevail in almost every department—"a group of older men remaining in control, and a body of younger men, filled with creative energy, who feel themselves hampered." Mr. Corbin writes in detail of the results which have followed the abolishing of dormitories, in placing upon the townspeople of Ann Arbor "the responsibility for the manners and morals of the undergraduates." Thirty-two fraternities and eleven sororities have in consequence grown up, while every year sees the addition of a new chapter. The result is the want of a social center and the presence of flourishing saloons, of which there are thirty-nine, all popular with students, because nowhere else do they find places where they "can enlarge their acquaintance beyond the fraternity world." There is crying need at Michigan "for a better ordered residential life."

Cornell is treated as "a technical university," altho Mr. Corbin found this characterization resented by one of the deans. When Cornell was founded the older colleges of the East had already preempted the field of liberal education, and hence there lay open to it "the great unoccupied field of technical training." It is not wholly technical in its purposes, the present aim being "the arts, pure science, and the liberal professions." Along with utility go efforts to broaden character and deepen culture. In its technical departments Cornell is rivalled by only one institution. The fraternity spirit is stronger there than at Michigan, and in consequence "the tendency toward general social life is weaker"; the fraternity-houses "more sumptuous and beautiful" than perhaps are those of any other college or university. But even at Cornell there are signs of a revival of devotion to the humanities, a building devoted to them recently erected being "one of the very few educational edifices of real beauty in America."

Chicago is described as "a university by enchantment," and as "the offspring of Yale"; its primary ideal in instruction being "scientific culture." The great bulk of the teaching and the general life of the students Mr. Corbin found "intelligently conservative and in all ways sound." Altho unfortunately situated, as are Columbia and Pennsylvania, in the midst of a large city, so that even the best fraternities have trouble in getting members to live in their houses, Chicago has done much to become "a school for manners and morals as well as for the mind." Mr. Corbin mentions certain sacrifices which have been made to get a degree as "little short of heroic." Many students light street-lamps, take care of furnaces, wait on tables, and wash dishes.

Wisconsin, "a utilitarian university," lays chief stress upon immediate practical results. The university has become "an instrument of the State," and in that sense ranks first among American institutions.

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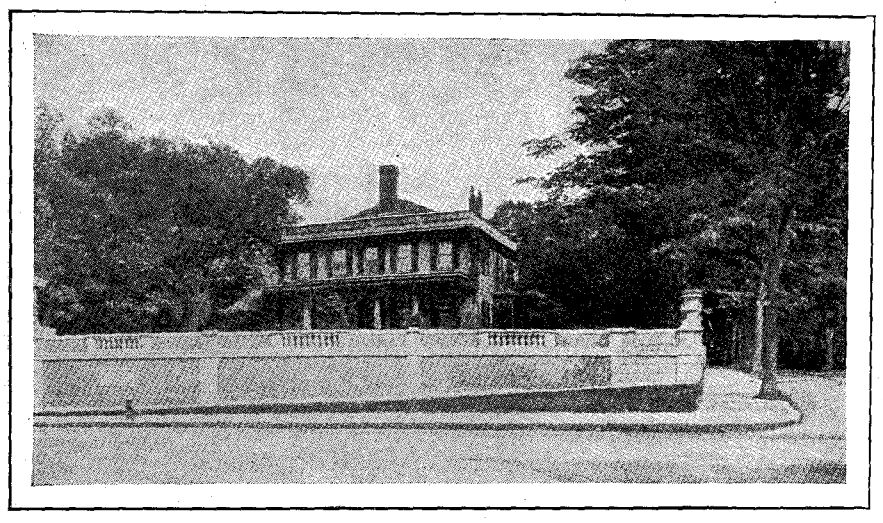


HOME OF ALICE FREEMAN PALMER, IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
At one time the home of President Felton, and long the home of Prof. Andrew P. Peabody.

A local satirist, commenting on this fact, said the ideal of Wisconsin was "not culture, but agriculture." Mr. Corbin came away convinced that Wisconsin is the one university "most immediately in touch with the spirit and needs of our time." Steps have been taken to build dormitories which go far to make it "lead all its rivals in this widening, impending, and momentous reform." The moral tone Mr. Corbin found "exceptionally sound" and the intellectual and social tone high, much of this being due to the character of the town, which has been known to call itself, not without some degree of justification, "the Athens of the West." Wisconsin ought to have been the recipient of a large income under the Morill Act of 1862, but it proved "faithless" to its noble trust. In this respect it stands in marked contrast with Cornell, which, through the foresight of its founder, now receives as a consequence of that act an annual income of $350,000, whereas Wisconsin receives only $12,000.

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER

Two features of the life of Alice Freeman Palmer, the lamented president of Wellesley, are discust in interesting manner by her husband in the life of her written by him and recently published in Boston. One of these is the marriage itself, of which, at the time the engagement was announced, much was said pro and con as to its wisdom.

Many friends of Wellesley argued strongly against the step. It was contended "that in proportion as one develops capacity for public things he should treat his personal desires as matters of little moment." It was added "that priests can not marry, and kings only those who are likely to promote the interest of the land." Responsibility, it was held, "carries with it a trust which can not be cast away at will," civilization itself being founded upon "dedicated lives, lives which acknowledged obligation not to themselves or to other single persons, but to the community, to science, to art, to a cause." These extremists asked also what ought to be "thought of the man who would tempt her from eminence to obscurity."

Compromises were suggested, one of them being that the marriage should take place, that the presidency should be retained, and that Professor Palmer should take up his residence at Wellesley, his Harvard duties being within easy reach. One of the friends of Wellesley "offered to build us a house within the grounds there, and to raise a fund for the joint salary, tho this was hardly necessary her salary being at the time $4,000 and mine but $3,500, we should have been in easier circumstances at Wellesley than at Cambridge." Of the reasons which moved Professor Palmer and Miss Freeman to decide upon the marriage in spite of all that has been said, Professor Palmer says:

"In the view of both of us Miss Freeman's work at Wellesley was already substantially done. In another six years she could accomplish little more than any creditable successor. She had set the pattern, and quiet growth according to it was what was now required. Little further constructive work was at the moment possible.

"It seemed to Miss Freeman and myself that having faithfully carried the college through its pioneer period, she might be discharged from its waiting time; that the length of this might even be diminished and the coming of a period of expansion be hastened by the withdrawal of one so closely associated with its founder. Much of the aid she could now give might be given as well in private life as from the president's chair. Of course she remained on the Board of Trustees, and was a close friend of the succeeding presidents.

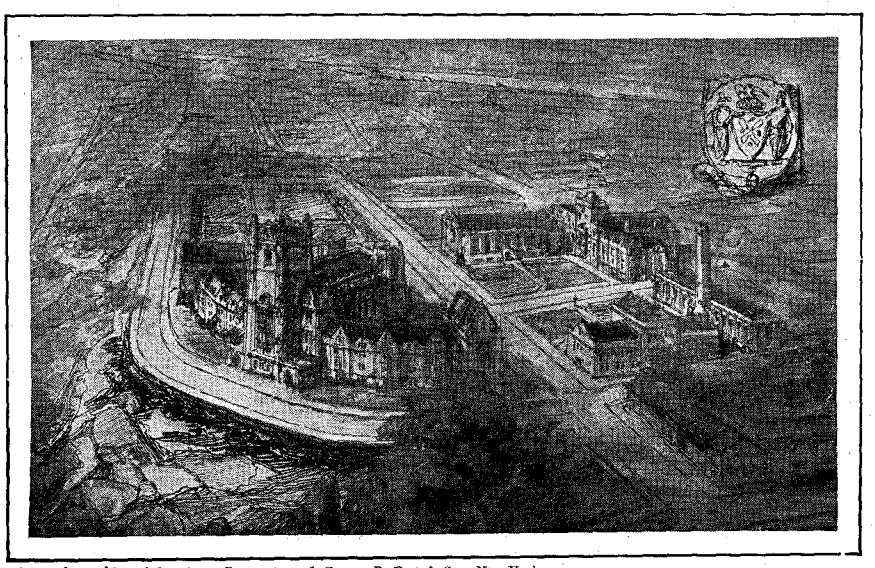
"But it might well be urged that even during the waiting years, tho further enlargement was impossible, her ennobling presence could ill be spared. I thought, however, that so subordinate a benefit to the college should properly give way to the demands of her health. It will be remembered that she broke down during her first year at Wellesley. I did not think it safe that such exhaustion should continue. It was better even for the college that she should help it henceforth in other ways.

"I had no idea of closing her career. Those who protested against this were quite right. Talents so obviously meant for mankind no one had a right to seize for himself. 'Not mine—I never called her mine.' Only on condition that I could give her enlargement, not confinement, was I justified in accepting her sacrifice and bearing her away to my home. Yet I thought our critics a little dull not to perceive the vast increase of powers which love, home, ease, and happiness bring. Until these fundamental needs are supplied everybody, in my judgment, is only half himself. It is absurd, then, to look on these with suspicion and exalt a public career in contrast, when these are the very means by which that becomes rich and strong. The public person is not one being, and the private another; for the worth of public leadership is pretty exactly proportioned to the wealth of the personal nature. So it had hitherto been in her case. To carry that wealth still nearer to completeness was my happy office."

The second point to which reference is here made is the question whether Mrs. Palmer's life had been shortened by the pace at which her race was run. Professor Palmer says:

"Mrs. Palmer was an extremely busy woman. The amount of work she bore was enormous, and the diversity of it no less remarkable. Since a large proportion of it was connected with some sort of leadership, it brought upon her great responsibility, and taxed her bodily and mental strength to the utmost. Her domestic cares were not less than those of ordinary women, nor less exquisitely performed. She did the usual amount of housekeeping, sewing, visiting, receiving guests, looking after the sick and poor, and attending social functions.

"On the whole it may be said that from girlhood to the grave, with only brief intervals after marriage, her powers were



From the architects' drawing. By courtesy of George B. Post & Son, New York.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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kept under incessant tension. Naturally then she was often judged harshly. Was not her career simply another instance of headlong and ill-regulated zeal? Did she not by example encourage repose-needing women to undertake what was excessive even for a man? Powers like hers should have been treated with respect and guarded. Was not her wastefulness sure to result in early collapse? And when her death before the age of fifty startled the many who needed her, these doubts were doubled and the inquiry was inevitable whether it would not have been wiser to continue longer at a slower pace? I hope every reader of my book has been asking these questions. This is the place to answer them.

"No one will affirm that her life in college or in her early years was ideal. It contained twice too much work and only half enough refreshment. It was attended throughout by crushing anxieties. Had her health been properly regarded at this time, she might have eradicated some of the physical weaknesses she inherited and so have greatly lightened the labors of later years. That she did not do so, however, was not her fault. The exactions of those years she did not choose. They were laid upon her by poverty. She had an education to gain, a living to earn; and she accepted their hard conditions as cheerfully as have hundreds of other young men and women. I wonder that she passed through them with so little physical damage and drew from them such refinement and charm.

"Nor do I see any signs of carelessness in the Wellesley time. During her teaching there the disturbed conditions inseparable from the starting of a new college overworked all its faculty, utterly breaking down its leaders—the founder, the president, and herself. She alone showed such sagacity in methods of restoration that she was soon able to return to work and accept the presidency; her chief hesitation in doing so being the doubt whether she ought to expose herself to new exhaustion. Once having decided that the college was more important than herself, she was obliged to give herself wholly to its demands. Yet even then she studied protective measures. She kept a horse and took regular exercise.

"Like everybody, she had her times of weariness. The accident described in my twelfth chapter brought permanent damage. But neither this nor any previous fatigue had any influence in shortening her life. She died of a rare disease, intussusception of the intestine, a disease against which no precautions are possible. Its causes are totally unknown. Many physicians believe it to be congenital, and all those consulted agreed that nothing which she had done or left undone could in any way have hastened it."

THE DEFECTS OF COEDUCATION

Julius Sachs, professor of secondary education in the Teachers' College, Columbia University, contributes to *The Educational Review* (May) an article on what he calls "The Intellectual Reactions of Coeducation," in which he contends that radical changes are impending in coeducation as now provided in American colleges. Such a modification of existing methods of instruction is needed, he says, "as will carry to fruition the special gifts of women, stimulate them to independent genuine thought, and participation in the greater

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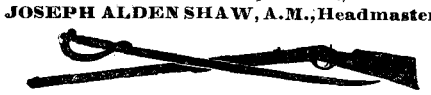

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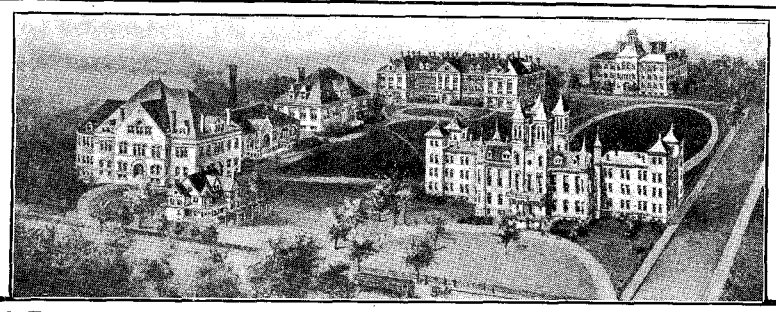

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this subject are "based on an experience social work of life." His conclusions on of many years in the teaching of boys and girls."

When the scheme of coeducation was adopted in our colleges, some thirty years ago, there was assigned to it, he says, "a social and political significance that is, in fact, alien to it." Coeducation was then accepted "as the most obvious, the cheapest way of satisfying the just demands of women that they be given every intellectual opportunity they crave for." He admits, and says it is admitted generally and is beyond cavil, that "where in school and college the sexes compete in identical work the women have maintained themselves creditably in almost every line of intellectual effort, and have in various departments surpassed the male students."

At the same time the grave question has arisen whether coeducation "furnishes the best means of advancing the intellectual welfare of the woman." Is it best, in fact, for women to "duplicate the effort and pursuits of young men when other subjects for which they are particularly fitted are still ignored"? In the struggle to secure the best methods for preparing the young man for the problems of life, girl students, as matters now stand, "are dragged along into the fray for better or for worse." Identity of methods exists not only in coeducational institutions, but in colleges specially set apart for women; even the latter colleges duplicate "all the shortcomings of the collegiate instruction for men."

Mr. Sachs believes that the need for great modifications in college courses for women "is fully realized in more than one instance, but each individual head of a college seems reluctant to incur the odium that at first attaches to a radical change of front." A change, however, must come, when there will be "a recasting of the scheme of studies so that the educated woman can bring to bear her scholarship, her insight, her inborn possession of taste and tact, on provinces of the social life in which men will always be tyros."

Already he finds in colleges, wherever the elective system permits, that a kind of voluntary segregation has taken place, in that "young men are withdrawing from courses which are the favorite choice of the girls—the literary courses; male students discarding them as feminized." He regards this as unfortunate for young men because they can "ill afford to ignore the influence that good literature-teaching brings into their lives." Mr. Sachs's general conclusion is as follows:

"The time has come, I believe, to base a rational educational scheme upon an analysis of girl nature; it should recognize their potentialities, their methods of thought, their defects, and their merits; should strengthen, control, direct their energies. Contrast the girls as a class with the boys, and they have livelier fancy, quicker perceptions; they memorize more readily, and forget more easily; they are intellectually more precocious and less persistent; they prefer generalizations to the inductive processes of observation. By proper educational methods develop their excellences, make their weaknesses yield to watchful teaching."

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PRESENT CONDITION OF COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

In connection with the article by Julius Sachs, outlined above, some statistics bearing on the present condition of women's colleges in this country, as given in *The Educational Review* (June), are timely. They are presented by Clyde Furst, also of the Teachers' College, Columbia University. Here are some of the statistics:

"Wellesley has 1,209 students from 45 States and Territories and 6 foreign countries. Even with Beebe Hall, a new dormitory recently opened, about 200 students must find accommodations outside of the college residences. Of this year's freshmen 59 per cent. came from public and 33 per cent. from private schools, the large majority entering on certificate. Thirty-five graduate students are registered, 26 of whom are graduates of Wellesley; the remainder represent 9 other colleges. One fellowship and 30 graduate scholarships are offered annually.

"Smith College has now an attendance of 1,482 students as compared with 1,389 in 1907 and 1,213 in 1906. Special students in music and art only are no longer accepted. Most students enter by certificate, and the college feels that "every year the advantages of well-ordered certificates over examinations become apparent—the judgment of conscientious and competent teachers is less likely to err than the judgment formed from hurried written examinations." One-third of the students come

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"The dear old lady tried every way to console and nurse me back to health, but it looked like failure until the day she brought back from town a box, which, had its contents been pure gold, would have been of less value to me than the little golden-brown granules which it actually contained.

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"In the course of a few weeks I was back at school again, my health so entirely restored that I was almost a new girl.

"I am now in my junior year at college, president of my class, and expect to take an A. M. degree next year. My good health has continued, and my eyes, having been strengthened by the general build-up of my whole body, enable me to study all I wish." "There's a Reason."

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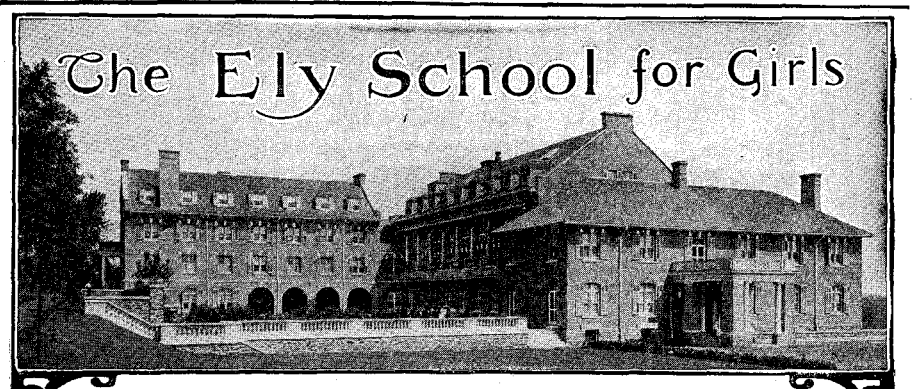

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from private, two-thirds from public, schools. Four-fifths come from Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania; but 32 other States and 5 foreign countries are also represented. Three-fourths are Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Unitarians; the remaining one-fourth represent seventeen other denominations. There are 9 graduate students, all but 1 graduates of Smith.

"Mount Holyoke College, which celebrated its seventieth anniversary in November, has now 711 students from 27 States and 3 foreign countries; 70 per cent. being from Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut. There are 6 graduate students in residence, and the college offers annually 4 fellowships of $500 each for graduate study elsewhere. There are 110 officers of administration and instruction. The endowment of $800,000 was increased during the year by $8,000 only, the president pointing out that, while graduates of women's colleges are loyal and generous, it is only seldom that they have control of large wealth.

"At Vassar the attendance has been limited since 1905 to 1,000 students; 7 of this number during the present year are graduates. The endowment of the college is $1,300,000; the income from one-quarter of this is applied to scholarships. In addition, $3,600 is annually available for loans to needy students. The total number of alumnæ is now 2,939.

"At Bryn Mawr there are 434 students representing 22 States. One-third of the 71 graduate students in residence come from 29 other institutions. Of 390 graduate students in residence since the opening of the college, 171 have been holders of fellowships; 31 of the present number are fellows and scholars. The college offers each year 4 European fellowships, 1 of them founded in 1907; 11 fellowships and 1 research fellowship, the latter founded in 1907; 11 graduate fellowships; and 32 undergraduate fellowships. All students, except those whose homes are near the college, live in the six halls of residence.

"At the Woman's College of Baltimore there are 340 students, two of them graduates. The staff of instruction numbers 41 persons. The endowment is $649,000; $217,000 having been added during the year. The college provides annually 2 fellowships, and the alumnæ 1 for graduate study at some university."

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one general faculty, of candidates for admission to the various colleges.

At first the Board designated itself as the College Entrance Examination Board of the Middle States and Maryland. It was composed in the first year of presidents or deans of colleges in those sections of the country only, but with these presidents and deans were associated representatives of the secondary schools. Fifteen colleges were represented during the first year, with five representatives from secondary schools. President Low, of Columbia, was president of the first Board, and Nicholas Murray Butler was secretary. Under these auspices the Board was organized, and the examiners and associate examiners for 1901 were appointed (27 in all). The examiners were charged with the duty of framing questions, and with the preparation of a syllabus of instructions for the guidance of readers who should read and mark with rating the answer-books of the candidates.

The questions, having been prepared, were submitted to a general committee, and by it were passed on. The examinations (in Chemistry, English, French, German, Greek, History, Latin, Mathematics, and Physics) were held in the week beginning Monday, June 17, 1901, when a total of

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"Finally wife bought a package of Postum and persuaded me to try it, but she made it same as ordinary coffee and I was disgusted with the taste. (I make this emphatic because I fear many others have had the same experience.) She was distressed at her failure and we carefully read the directions, made it right, boiled it full 15 minutes after boiling commenced, and with good cream and sugar, I liked it—it invigorated and seemed to nourish me.

"That was about a year ago. Now I have no headaches, am not sallow, sleeplessness and irritability are gone, my brain clear and my hand steady. I have gained 20 lbs. and feel I am a new man.

"I do not hesitate to give Postum due credit. Of course dropping coffee was the main thing, but I had dropped it before, using chocolate, cocoa and other things to no purpose.

"Postum not only seemed to act as an invigorant, but as an article of nourishment, giving me the needed phosphates and albumens. This is no imaginary tale. It can be substantiated by my wife and her sister, who both changed to Postum and are hearty women of about 70.

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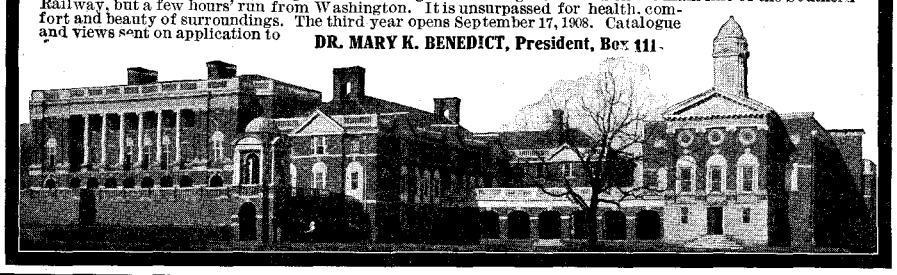

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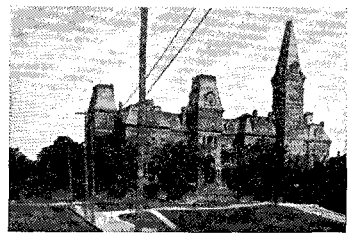

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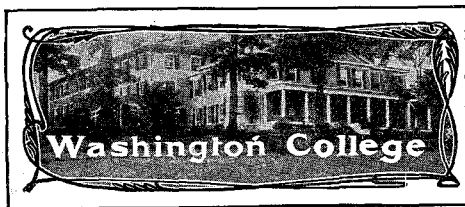

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973 applications was received. Examinations were held at 67 points in the United States, and at 2 (London and Dresden) in Europe. As may be surmised, there was no effort to limit the places of examination to the Middle States and Maryland, examinations taking place at points from New Hampshire to California. As one result, as many as 34 colleges, not represented on the Board, formally advised the secretary of their willingness to accept the Board's examinations as satisfactory substitutes for their own. Substantially every college and scientific school in the United States could in consequence be entered by means of having passed these uniform examinations.

When the rated answer-books came back to the secretary's office they were permanently recorded, and certificates were issued to candidates. With few exceptions the certificates were mailed by July 3. Nearly 60 per cent. of the answer-books were rated at 60 or above, on a scale of 100.

The expenses of the Board for the first year (some $6,000) were met by a special contribution, in the form of advances made by the cooperating colleges, and by examination fees. The latter (at $5 each) could not be charged in a majority of cases the first year, since students had already made

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a payment for preliminary examinations at various colleges.

With the second year the Board dropt the words "of the Middle States and Maryland" from its designation, and extended invitations to the New-England colleges and secondary schools to become represented on the Board. Four additional subjects were named for examinations, and the number of places at which examinations were held was increased to 130, including Canada and Europe. The number of candidates increased to 1,362 and of schools to 393. The present secretary of the Board, Dr. Thomas S. Fiske, succeeded Dr. Butler, with headquarters still in New York.

In the fourth year (1904) the constitution of the Board was amended in order to admit any college or university in the United States which should have a freshman or entering class of not less than fifty students. In this year, also, Harvard formally joined the Board. Increasing use was now made of the Board's examinations for making awards of scholarships.

In 1907 the constitution of the Board was radically amended, so as to define with greater exactness the qualifications required for the admission of a college or university to membership, and establishing a new rule for the appointment of representatives from the secondary schools. Annual dues of one hundred dollars were imposed on every college holding membership in the Board. In this year the number of candidates examined had increased to 3,048, and of schools to 712. Examinations were held at 165 places. The full list of examiners for that year comprized 45 names. The number of subjects was 15, and of readers 111.

With few exceptions, every college and scientific school in the United States, whether for men, for women, or for both men and women, now accepts the examinations of the Board as a satisfactory equivalent for its own separate admission examinations on the same subjects. Arrangements are such that candidates may offer themselves for examination on preliminary subjects, in accordance with the custom in many colleges of permitting candidates to spread their examinations over two years. Candidates may present themselves in one subject or in several, but are not permitted to offer any part of a subject. For example, a candidate for examination in Cicero must offer six complete orations.

For 1907 the receipts of the Board, including the balance of the previous year, amounted to $24,105.47. The expenditures were $17,136.20, which permitted the repayment of a loan, leaving a balance of $6,469.27.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Board examines for admission to college, but does not actually admit a student to a college. Each institution, after an inspection of the candidate's certificate, decides for what subjects the candidate shall receive credit, and whether or not the candidate shall be admitted.

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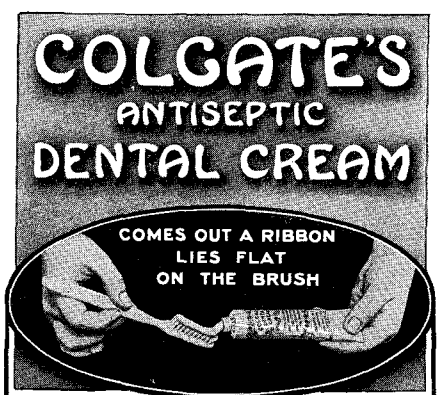

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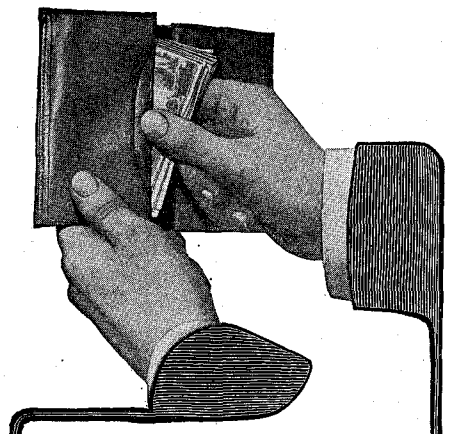

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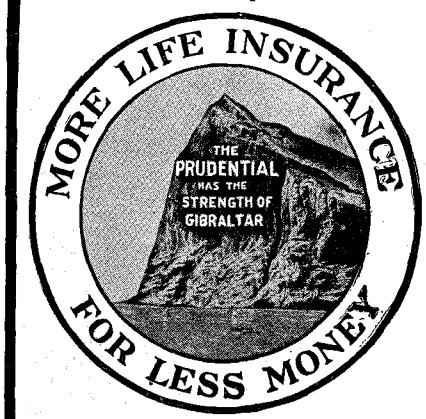

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PERSONAL

Captain Eulate's Farewell to the Vizcaya.—The destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, which occurred just ten years ago, was accompanied by many a thrilling incident. The New York *Evening Telegram* quotes as follows Admiral Robley D. Evans's account of the blowing up of the *Vizcaya:*

The *Vizcaya's* men were all huddled up after the *Vizcaya* had concluded to make a sounding on a sandy pit running out from the shore and separated from it by two hundred yards. Well, on one side of that pit the sharks were like a school of bluefish after menhaden, only in this case the menhaden were dead men. From the shore the insurgents were shooting at them, and on the sea side there we were, and they didn't have any reason to believe we were friendly to them. Anyhow, we sent our boats to Captain Eulate, who came up to the side of the vessel, and I drew up the men and had the officers ready to receive him with the honors due his rank.

He was hoisted up in a chair, for he had been hit three times. When he reached the deck he was silent for a moment, and then, slowly rising, he unbuckled his sword, looked at it for a moment, and then kissed it and handed it toward me. I could see that he was giving up everything in the world he cared for. I'm not a very good-natured man, but I could not take that sword.

One more thing. I was conducting him to his room to have the surgeon fix him up. He was going up the ladder when suddenly he straightened himself to his fullest height, and, turning toward his vessel, cried, "Adios, *Vizcaya!*" It was timed to a minute. That instant the *Vizcaya* blew up.

A Humorist at Sea.—Reality often fails to measure up to preconceived notions. The rapid vanishing of certain illusions as to ocean travel is set forth by Wilbur D. Nesbit, who gives in the Chicago *Evening Post* the following account of his first experience on the Atlantic and his first impressions of the *Lusitania:*

It was noon of a Saturday when Christopher Columbus's return ticket was put at my disposal, and the next Wednesday at about a half minute before two, just as the rear brakeman on the *Lusitania* was giving the engineer the high sign, I was escorted up the gang plank by a red-faced but obliging porter, and followed by the consoling sarcasm of a baggage-master who opined in no uncertain terms that a man who didn't have sense enough to check his trunk to his cabin on the boat didn't deserve the trunk. But the trunk was on board all right.

The *Lusitania* is sort of a combination of the Waldorf-Astoria, Marshall Field's store, the Capitol at Washington, and the House of Commons. It comes about as far from realizing a greenhorn's preconceived ideas of sea travel as a six-cylinder automobile resembles a livery horse. So far—this is the second day out—there has been about as much swaying of the boat as there is in a sleeping-car standing still. The ship is so long that a wave breaking over the bow gets discouraged and loses its ambition after the first two hundred feet and then drops back into the ocean and weeps silently while a few hundred feet more of ship glides egotistically by.

Unless the ocean gets a move on it before long, I am going to lose another cherished ideal. They tell me that after we get a little farther along I'll lose ideals and other contents as well, but that remains to be seen. When a child I was taught to believe that the ocean was composed of large troughs of water, among which the good ship wallowed fiercely as it beat its way across the briny deep. Lake Michigan can get up as good a demonstration of waves as the Atlantic has given us so far. Here I have been reading books about ships that slide down the face of a billow like somebody taking the chutes at a summer park, and up to the present writing there aren't any billows at all.

The ocean is simply a large body of water. When the people on the ship get through with anything they throw it into the ocean. Early this morning I saw the deck hands chucking buckets of sweepings

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and novels and cigar stubs and sandwiches over into the bosom of the mighty deep. I used to think of the ocean as a restless giant bearing in its arms the armadas of the nations, but shucks! no matter how magnificent a giant is, he would resent being bombarded with cigar stubs and garbage. It takes all the poetry out of the situation.

How President Arthur and Blaine Were Caught.—President Arthur, with Secretaries Blaine and Windom and some others, once made a trip down to the eastern shore of Maryland. On the Sabbath they were fortunate enough to hear an excellent sermon from the Protestant-Episcopal bishop of Maryland, who was there to administer the rite of confirmation. To quote from the Philadelphia *Enquirer:*

The President and two secretaries sat in quiet satisfaction. But their peace of mind was suddenly dispelled. The offertory was sung. At the familiar words:

"Let your light so shine before man," etc., the President and the secretaries each quietly dropt a hand into a pocket.

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth."

Windom drew forth a crisp one-dollar note and held it between his thumb and forefinger ready for the approaching plate. The President and Mr. Blaine went a little deeper into their pockets. One brought up a nickel and the other a dime. Their faces flushed. It would never do to make such a contribution.

"He that soweth a little shall reap little, and he that soweth plenteously shall reap plenteously. . . . God loveth a cheerful giver."

The President went to his pocketbook, and the Secretary of State explored his vest pocket with nervous fingers.

"Zaccheus stood forth and said unto the Lord: 'Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have done wrong to any man I restore fourfold.'"

The plate was only four pews away. What the President found in his pocketbook was one fifty-dollar note and a ten-dollar greenback—nothing smaller. What Mr. Blaine found was two ten-dollar notes—nothing smaller. To put in a nickel or a dime only was not to be thought of. To give $10 was more than either cared to do. Each looked at Windom sitting there calmly with his dollar note in hand. He shook his head.

"Charge them that are rich in this world that they be ready to give and glad to distribute."

There was no time for a further pocket exploration or consideration. With a smile of commiseration at each other, and something like glee on Windom's placid countenance, the President and the Secretary of State each planked down his ten-dollar note for "the poor of this congregation." And the worst of it is, said one of the party afterward, that the Lord would probably give them credit only for a dollar or two which they intended to give.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

How the Ruins Go.—"I thought," said the American who was seeing Europe for the first time, "that you people had a lot of interestin' old ruins over here."

"Once we had such things," the native apologized, "but your heiresses have come over and had most of them put in good repair."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

Still Mortal.—"You officeholders," sneered the man who was vainly trying to be one, "don't die very often, do you?"

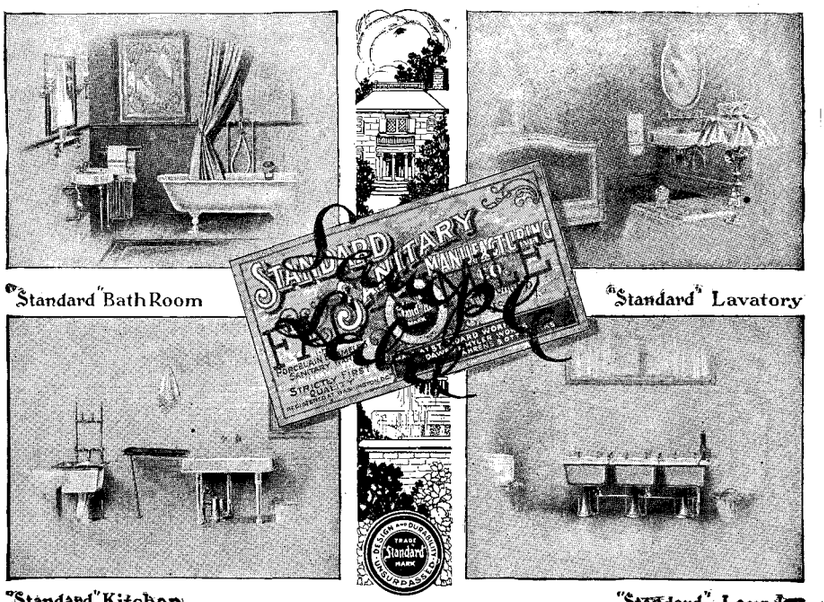
"No," replied the man who was one, as he smiled benignly; "only once."—*Tit-Bits.*

Via Air-ship.—EMPLOYER—"Did you tell Mr. Boreham, who called, that I had gone to America?"

NEW OFFICE BOY—"Yes, sir; I told him you had started this morning."

"Good. What did he say?"

"He wished to know when you'd return, sir, and I told him I did not think you would be back until after luncheon."—*Pick Me Up.*



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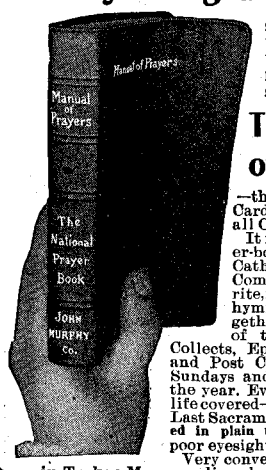

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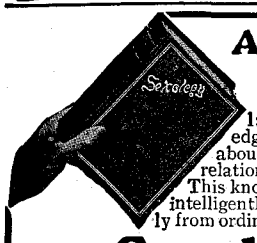

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As His Neighbors See Him.—If he is poor, he is a bad manager. If he is rich, he is dishonest.

If he needs credit, he can't get it. If he is prosperous, every one wants to do him a favor.

If he's in politics, it's for pie. If he is out of politics, you can't place him, and he's no good for his country.

If he doesn't give to charity, he's a stingy cuss. If he does, it's for show.

If he is actively religious, he is a hypocrite. If he takes no interest in religion, he's a hardened sinner.

If he shows affection, he's a soft specimen. If he seems to care for no one, he is cold-blooded.

If he dies young, there was a great future ahead of him. If he lives to an old age, he has missed his calling.—*Christian Guardian.*

An Easy Inference.—"Ma, didn't the heathens have a god for everything?"

"Yes, my child."

"Well, who was the god that ruled over kitchens?"

"I don't just remember, but I think it was the great god Pan."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A Modern Critic.—HUSBAND (after the theater)—"Well, how do you like the piece?"

WIFE—"Very much. There's only one improbable thing in it. The second act takes place two years after the first, and they have the same servant."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

Daddy-Long-Legs.—TEACHER (to class)—"Did you know, children, that the beautiful silk dresses worn by ladies come from little worms?"

BESSIE (excitedly)—"Yesm'. That's our papas."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Cheap Substitute.—"I had to sell my auto, but I haven't missed it yet."

"How's that?"

"You can get most of the sensations by cleaning rugs."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

An Artist's Apology.—The New York *Times* is responsible for the following:

DEAR TEACHER: My muther says I haffto appollogize for droren your pickchure on the bored as if you was an olled made with curls and a long wissker on your chinn witch you could not hellp or me neether.

It was a meen thing to doo and I am sorry I didd it but I could not help it becaws you stood thare looken so nacherl with the curls and the wissker and all and Jenny Ames dared me to doo it at resess.

I doo not blame you for wippen me becaws it looked so mutch like you you had a purfeck rite to be mad. If I was you I would be mad too.

My muther says nobody is so sennsitive about her looks as a lady teacher espeshuly if she is a lettle olled but this was not to go in the letter.

If you only understood what is inside of boys heads maken them be misschefuss you would be sorry for them for it is not exackly there fault.

I know you feel wurse about it than I do becaws my wippen does not hurt now but a pickchure goes on forever.

Teechers have a hard enuf time goodness knows without beien shode how they look for a whoal school to laff at.

Sometime if you do not care I will drore you on the bored looken swete and yung and put your name under so everybody will know who it is and so no more for the present frum your troo frend and skoller.

TOMMY.

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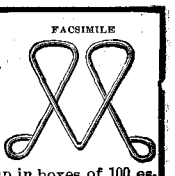

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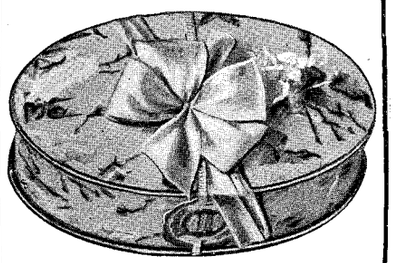

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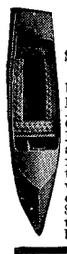

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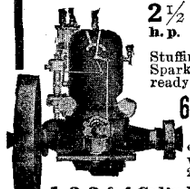

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"I can not recall the name now," he said, in a vexed tone, "but it signified 'weeping water.'"

President Lincoln instantly responded, "As 'laughing water,' according to Longfellow, is 'Minnehaha, this evidently should be 'Minneboohoo.'"—*New Orleans Picayune.*

More than Truth.—Louise, after being scolded, could never be reconciled till mother had assured her that she loved her, which resulted on one occasion in the following dialog:

"You don't love me."

"Yes, I do love you."

"Well, you don't talk like it."

"Well, how do you want me to talk?"

"I want you to talk to me like you do when you have company."—*The Delineator.*

Breaking the News.—"Father, was writing done on tablets of stone in the old days?"

"Yes, my son," replied the dutiful parent.

"Gee!" mused the boy. "Then it must have taken a crowbar to break the news."—*New York Times.*

Certain Sure.—"Only fools are certain, Tommy; wise men hesitate."

"Are you sure, uncle?"

"Yes, my boy; certain of it."—*The Tatler.*

Two Kinds of Cold.—"Hot and cold water, eh?" enthused the new arrival in the dressing-room.

"Nope," was the answer, "two kinds of cold."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Customary Place.—A well-known English bishop some time since lost his third wife. A clergyman who had known the first wife returned from Africa and wanted to see the grave. He called at the cathedral and saw the verger.

"Can you tell me where the bishop's wife is buried?"

"Well, sir," replied the verger, "I don't know for certain, but he mostly buries 'em at Brompton."—*Cleveland Leader.*

An Amendment.—"What a stately creature that tall blonde is! She always makes me think of her as the ox-eyed Juno."

"Per-oxide, you mean."—*Baltimore American.*

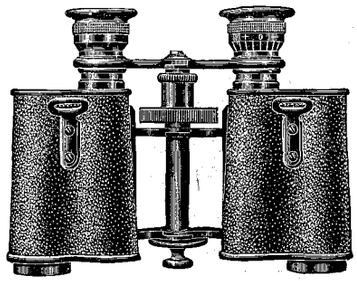
A Brief Introduction.—"Long introductions when a man has a speech to make are a bore," said former Senator John C. Spooner according to *The Saturday Evening Post.* "I have had all kinds, but the most satisfactory one in my career was that of a German mayor of a small town in my State, Wisconsin.

"I was to make a political address, and the opera-house was crowded. When it came time to begin, the mayor got up.

"'Mine friends,' he said, 'I haf asked been to introduce Senator Spooner, who is to make a speech, yes. Vell, I haf dit so, und he vill now do so.'"

A Coward of Conscience.—Tired and dusty the excursion was returning from the Bank Holiday trip, and Simkins, a little bald man with big ears, overcome with his day of happiness, dropt off to sleep, says *The Philadelphia Record.* In the hat-rack above, another passenger had deposited a ferocious crab in a bucket, and when Simkins went to sleep the crab woke up, and finding things dull in the bucket, started exploring. By careful navigation Mr. Crab reached the edge of the rack, but the next moment down it fell, alighting on Simkins's shoulder. Not feeling quite safe it grabbed the voluminous ear of Simkins to steady itself, and the passengers held their breath and waited for developments. But Simkins only shook his head slightly.

"Let go, Eliza," he murmured. "I tell you that I have been at the office all the evening."



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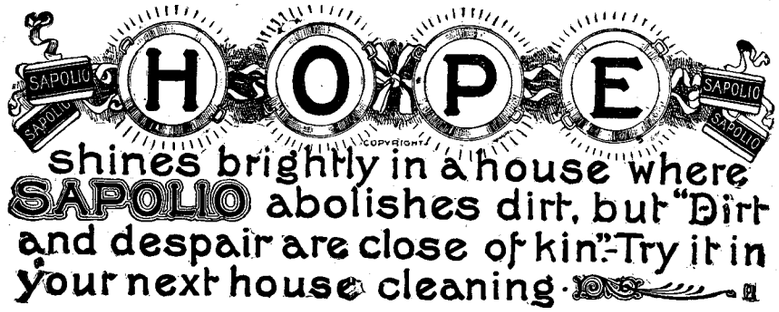

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At the Revival.—PREACHER (moving through congregation)—"Brother, do you feel any change?"

ABLE SEAMAN (putting his hand in his pocket)—"Parson, I ain't got a red cent."—*New York Press.*

To Confirm the News.—PARK ROWE—"I understand *The Howler* has engaged a bishop on the editorial staff."

WILLIAM STREETE—"As a theological authority, I presume."

PARK ROWE—"No; just because most of its news matter needs confirmation."—*Judge.*

An Eye-opener.—SLEEPY GUEST—"Halloa! is it seven o'clock? I declare I am so sleepy that I can't open my eyes."

HEAD WAITER (who has knocked at the door)—"I'll bring you your bill, sir, if you like."—*Tit-Bits.*

Greetings and Salutations.—JIMMIE—"Watcher waitin' around de corner wid dat fist full er mud fer?"

MAME—"I'm waitin' for Sally Ryan!"

"Wot she done?"

"Nuthin'! Only she's de Queen of de May!"—*Life.*

A Bargain.—"Does this car go to Twenty-fourth Street?" inquired the elderly lady.

"No, ma'am, but I have something just as good," replied the conductor, who used to be a drug clerk; "I can let you off twice at Twelfth Street."—*Bohemian.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

July 11.—The Shah apologizes to the British Minister in Teheran for the surrounding of the British Legation recently by Cossacks.

July 12.—Señor Obaldia is elected President of Panama.

July 15.—Count Zeppelin's air-ship is badly damaged while leaving its shed at Friedrichshafen for a twenty-four-hour trip to Mainz.

The Prince of Wales leaves Portsmouth for Quebec on board H. M. S. *Indomitable.*

July 16.—An earthquake in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia causes considerable destruction of property.

July 17.—Waldorf Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, is nominated as a Conservative candidate for Parliament.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

July 10.—The *Lusitania* breaks three Atlantic records and is the first twenty-five-knot steamer.

July 11.—Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, brings suit against the Philadelphia *North American* for criminal libel.

The battle-ship *South Carolina* is launched at Philadelphia.

July 14.—President Roosevelt informs Mrs. Cleveland that he has changed the name of the San Jacinto National Forest to the Cleveland National Forest, in honor of the late ex-President.

July 16.—The battle-ship fleet reaches Honolulu.

The White Mountain Express on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is wrecked near Greenwich, Conn., one person being killed and a number badly injured.

POLITICAL.

July 10.—The Democratic National Convention at Denver nominates John W. Kern, of Indiana, for Vice-president and adjourns.

July 12.—Herman Ridder, editor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung,* announces that he will support Bryan in the coming campaign.

July 14.—The Democratic National Committee, meeting at Lincoln, Neb., adopt a plan for publicity of campaign contributions, and select a subcommittee to choose the national chairman.

July 16.—The Prohibitionist National Convention at Columbus, O., nominates for President E. W. Chafin, of Illinois, and for Vice-president A. S. Watkins, of Ohio.

July 17.—The Democratic candidates issue an appeal to farmers for contributions to the campaign fund.

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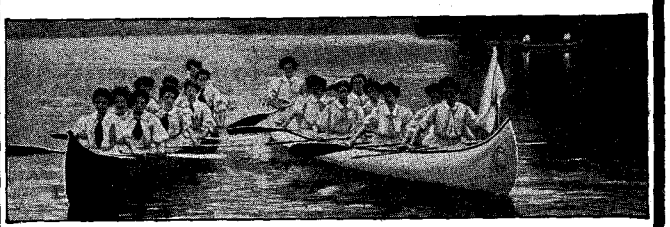

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